

Historical Geography of Iqlīm al-Xarrūb

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Introduction

This article is a survey of the historical ethnic, political and administrative geography of Iqlīm al-Xarrūb in the Islamic and modern periods. It traces the origin of this district and its evolution within its political and ethnic context.

I. Etymology

iqlīmu al xarrūbi إِقْلِيمُ الْخَرُوبِ = Ar. 'district of carob'

iqlīmu إِقْلِيمُ = Ar. 'region, district' < A. *qlīmā* = 'zone, region' < Gr. κλίμα = 'region, zone, climate'

xarrūbu خَرُوبٌ = Ar. 'carob' < A. *harrūbā* = 'carob'

Iqlīm al-Xarrūb acquired this name because carob trees are abundant in it.

II. Limits

The 16th century Ottoman census of the caza of Sidon lists the following villages in the nahiye of Iqlīm al-Xarrūb [Map 13]:

Bacāṣīr — Barjah — Basābā — Bayqūn — Burjayn — Cānūt — Dalhūm — Dārāyyā — Ḥaṣrūt — Jīyyah — Jūn — Kitirmāyah — Maṣnīyyah — Mazbūd — Muğayriyyah — Rumaylah — Ṣahīm — Siblīn — Wardāniyyah — Zācrūriyyah

From the distribution of these settlements we can infer that the limits of this region are the following permanent topographical features:

- (1) West: the sea.
- (2) North and East: Nahr al-Dāmūr and Nahr al-Hammām.
- (3) South: Nahr al-Awwalī.

In fact, these are still its limits according to local convention.¹

The fact that Iqlīm al-Xarrūb was limited by permanent topographical feature made it acquire distinctive features, some of which still differentiate it now from the surrounding regions. These features are the following:

- (1) It retained the same borders over a long period of time [Maps 3-8] and it still retains them following local convention.
- (2) It is characterized by its Sunni Muslim population as opposed to the northern and western regions that are populated by Druzes and to the southern regions that were populated by Shiites until the 17th-18th centuries when they were settled by Christians. [Map 12]
- (3) The dialect spoken there by Sunnis and Shiites is different from the dialects spoken by the Druzes, Shiites and Christians living in the surrounding regions.² Furthermore, the Christians that live in Iqlīm al-Xarrūb speak a different dialect because they have moved there from outside after the 16th century.

III. Early Islamic, Umayyad, Abbasid, Fatimid and Seljuk periods

a. Chronology:

In 634-635, Sidon and the coastal cities of Phoenice Maritima were captured by the Arabs lead by Yazīd b. Abū-Sūfīyān.³

In 677, emperor Constantine ordered the people of Mt Lebanon and of the Black Mountain (Amanus)⁴ to rebel from the Arabs. Then, he sent an army by the sea that came to Mt Lebanon, joined the rebel population and controlled the coastal mountains that extends from Galilea to the Amanus, including Sanīr (Antilibanus), Jabal al-Talj (Jabal al-Šayx) and the Jawlān. The rebels raided and terrorized the Arabs so that caliph Mučāwiyah was obliged to make truce with the emperor since he was occupied with internal wars.⁵

Three main versions for these events can be identified:

- (1) 1st version: reported by al-Balādūrī who does not indicate his source although it is obvious that it is an oral source. He died between 869 and 892.
- (2) 2nd version: reported by Ibn Casākir. The source of Ibn Casākir is al-Walīd b. Muslim through a long line of oral transmission. al-Walīd b. Muslim lived in Damascus and died in 810 while Ibn Casākir who lived also in Damascus died in 1176.
- (3) 3rd version: This version is found in three languages:
 - (a) Greek: reported by Theophanes. Theophanes ended his history in 813.
 - (b) Arabic: reported by Agapius of Hierapolis. Agapius lived between the end of the 9th century and the middle of the 10th century.
 - (c) Syriac: reported by patriarch Michael the Syrian and by the anonymous chronicle *Chronicon ad Annum Christi 1234 Pertinens*. The source of both is probably the history of Dionysius of Tallmaħrē who died in 845.

All three versions of the 3rd version offer the same story with minor variants. The

original version is likely to have been written in Greek for the following reasons:

- (a) The term *Mrydyt'* in the two Syriac versions is obviously taken from the Greek Μαρδαῖται.
- (b) Agapius of Hierapolis translated from Greek sources most parts of his history. It was probably a Greek chronicle written in Antioch before 813.

The three version, although independent of each other, agree on the main events. Thus, there should be no doubts about the veracity of the rebellion of the autochthons of Syria against the Arabs.

The rebels are called Μαρδαῖται in Theophanes. The two Syriac sources call them *Marrīdāyé* 'rebels' and *Mrydyt'* both of which represent the interpretation of the Greek Μαρδαῖται. The term Μαρδαῖται is derived from the Arabic *maradatu* مردة 'rebels'. In fact, the name *al-Maradah* المراة appears in local Arabic sources dating to the 8th and 9th centuries referring to the Christians of Mt Lebanon who were not submissive to the Abbasids.

In 681, the Sixth Ecumenical Council was summoned by emperor Constantine and was concluded by condemning monothelism.⁶ The Monothelits rejected this council and separated themselves from the main church.⁷

Among those who rejected the council were the monks of the Monastery of St Maron on the Orontes. The Syrians who followed the Maronite monks were called Maronites. John Maron⁸ bishop of Botrys and one of the monks of the monastery was elected patriarch of Antioch by the Monothelits at an uncertain date after 681.⁹ According to Maronite tradition, John Maron moved from the Monastery of Saint Maron to Kafr Hayy in the territory of Botrys where he died in 707.¹⁰ Among the books attributed to him and preserved by the Maronites is the *Explanation of Faith* which he

sent to the people of Mt Lebanon.¹¹ The chronology of events related to John Maron cannot be determined certainly. However, it is certain that part of the rebels of Mt Lebanon followed the Maronite monks and John Maron before or after 685/686 when the Mardaites' rebellion ended. This is proven by the following:

- (1) In 956, al-Mascūdī wrote that in his times the Maronites were found in Mt Lebanon, Sanīr (Antilibanus), Homs, Hama, Šayzar and Macarrah al-Nucmān.¹²
- (2) 80 years before that, in 876, the Mardaites of Mt Lebanon are mentioned in wars occurring between them and the Muslims near Beirut.¹³
- (3) There is no evidence of any population movement or deportation in Mt Lebanon between 876 and 956.

Therefore, the Mardaites fought by the Muslims near Beirut in 876 are identical with the Maronites of Mt Lebanon mentioned by al-Mascūdī or at least part of the Mardaites were Maronites while the rest were Melchites.

In 685, Cabd al-Malik b. Marwān became caliph and renewed the truce made between Mucāwiyah and Constantine in order to prevent the attacks of the Mardaites.¹⁴

In 685/686 or 689/690, Cabd al-Malik made a ten years truce with emperor Justinian provided that the emperor withdraws the Roman soldiers from Lebanon and from the other mountains and that the rebellion stops; in exchange Cabd al-Malik would pay to the Romans each day 1000 *denarii*, a horse and a slave. The Roman soldiers were withdrawn to Roman territory and the autochthons returned to their villages.¹⁵

In 759/760,¹⁶ the Christians of Mt Lebanon rebelled against the Arabs under the leadership of Theodorus (who declared himself king according to the story of Ibn Casākir) and

raided the Biqāc. Șālih b. Calī al-Hāšimī, governor of the Syria and Egypt, ordered Rabāh b. Cuṭmān, governor of Damascus, to campaign against them. Rabāh b. Cuṭmān marched with the Muslim army against the rebels in Mt Lebanon and besieged them in the fortress of al-Munayṭirah. Theodorus fled with his companions to Roman territory and the fortress was captured by the Muslims. Șālih b. Calī ordered the deportation of the Christians of Lebanon and their settlement in different parts of Syria.¹⁷ With the rebels, many Christians who did not share in the rebellion were deported; for this reason, Cabdul-Rahmān b. Camr al-Awzācī¹⁸ sent a letter to Șālih b. Calī deplored the deportation of those who did not rebel.¹⁹

In 758/759, al-Manṣūr went to Jerusalem then to Damascus.²⁰ In Damascus, he met al-Mundir b. Mālik al-Laxmī and his brother Arslān (or Raslān)²¹ chiefs of the tribe of Laxm in Macarrah al-Nucmān. He ordered them to move with their tribe from Macarrah al-Nucmān to the mountains of Beirut.²²

In 759, the tribes of Laxm and Tanūx lead by al-Mundir and Arslān settled in the mountains of Beirut following the order of al-Manṣūr.²³

These tribes settled mainly in the regions of al-Ğarb [no. 14, Map 3], al-Matn [no. 13, Map 3], al-Jurd [no. 15, Map 3] and al-Šūf [no. 16-17, Maps 3]. The Druzes of these regions descend from them [Map 12].

It is not a coincidence that these tribes settled in Mt Lebanon around the time when the rebellion of the Christians of Mt Lebanon occurred. Although Ibn Casākir and Theophanes situate the events of this rebellion in 759/760,²⁴ it is possible that the rebellion has started before which explains why in 758/759 al-Manṣūr ordered these Arab tribes to move to Lebanon.

The settlement of Arab tribes on the coasts was part of a policy followed by al-Manṣūr to defend and fortify the coasts of Syria as clearly indicated by al-Balādūrī.²⁵ The deportation of the Christians from Lebanon and from other coastal mountains is part of this policy. Thus, Christians were deported and their lands and villages were allotted to Arab tribes. This policy helps us understand the following:

- (1) The occupation of southern Mt Lebanon by the tribe of Cāmilah²⁶ and of the Alaouite Mountains by the tribes of Tanūx and Bahrā' after the 8th century.²⁷ These tribes must have been settled there in the same manner Laxm and Tanūx were settled in Mt Lebanon.
- (2) The abandonment of many villages in Syria during the 8th century. The Arab tribes did not settle in all villages abandoned by the Christians and some sites remained derelict. This could have been the case of the site of al-Qaṣr, in Šāhīm.

The rebellion of the Christians of Mt Lebanon did not cease with their deportation by Șālih b. Calī and with the settlement of Arab tribes in their lands. In fact, only parts of Mt Lebanon were depopulated of their Christian population. This can be seen clearly in Map 12 which shows the ethnic geography of Mt Lebanon in the 16th century. The central part of Mt Lebanon remained heavily Christian. The southern and northern parts were composed heavily of Druzes, Sunnis and Shiites. Therefore, it is in the southern and northern parts of Mt Lebanon that Christians were deported and Arabs were settled in 759/760.

The central part of Mt Lebanon was the most difficult to access. Hence, its people were able to resist the Arabs. They must have been supported by the Roman emperors through the navy. This explains why Theodorus fled to Roman territory when he was defeated.

The remaining Christians of Mt Lebanon were still known by the Arabs as the Mardaites, *al-Maradah* المَرَدَة in Arabic. Their land was known as *al-Cāsiyah* العَاصِيَة = ‘the rebel land’, as explicitly stated in the genealogical archives preserved by the Arslān family and dating to the Abbasid period.²⁸ This land corresponds to central Mt Lebanon where Christians remained the majority as seen in Map 12.

According to the Arslān family archives, al-Mundir and Arslān fought the Mardaites in many battles between 759 and 787. One of those battles was fought at Nahr al-Mawī²⁹ and the other at Anṭilyās.³⁰

In 791, the Mardaites attacked Mascūd son of Arslān in Sinn al-Fīl. Mascūd campaigned against them and burned many of their villages.³¹

In 804, caliph Hārūn al-Rašīd sent an edict to the governors of Syria telling them to order the Muslims of Syria to settle in Mt Lebanon in order to help the Arab emirs of Mt Lebanon against the Mardaites.³²

In circa 845, the Mardaites were fought by Hāni' governor of al-Ğarb [no. 14, Map 3] and son of Mascūd son of Arslān.³³

In 876, al-Nucmān son of Cāmir and grandson of Hāni' fought the Mardaites near the river of Beirut and defeated them.³⁴ This is the last event concerning the Mardaites mentioned in Arslān family archives. It seems that after this event they were partially subjected by the governors of the Abbasids.

In 969, Sidon was taken by the Fatimids from the governors of the Abbasids.³⁵

In 1078/1079, Sidon was taken by the Seljuks from the Fatimids.³⁶

In 1079/1080, it was recovered by the Fatimids.³⁷

In 1089, the Fatimids took Sidon from the sons of Cayn al-Dawlah b. Abū-Caqīl, rulers of Tyre, who have become independent in it.³⁸

Later, it was taken again by the Seljuks until taken by the Franks in 1111.

b. Administrative divisions:

In the Umayyad and Abbasid period, the region of Iqlīm al-Xarrūb was located in the *kūratu* of Sidon, in the *jundu* of Damascus, in al-Šām (Syria) [Map 2].

In this period, an *iqlīmu* إقليم (pl. *aqālīmu* أقاليم) was a subdivision of a *kūratu* كُورَة (pl. *kuwaru* كُورَ) which was a subdivision of a *jundu* جُنْد.

The *iqlīmu* is identical to the late Roman *clima*. George of Cyprus mentions the *clima* of *Iabrudā* and the *clima* of *Maglula* in Phoenice Libanensis.³⁹ The *clima* of *Maglula* was known as the *iqlīmu* of *Maclūlā* مَعْلُوْلَة in the Umayyad and Abbasid periods.⁴⁰

The term *iqlīmu* was usually added to names of towns and villages. Thus we have the *aqālīmu* of *Hamāh* (Epiphania), of *Šayzar* (Larissa), of *Fāmiyah* (Apamea), of *Macarrah al-Nucmān*, of *Şawwarān* etc.⁴¹ The construction of Iqlīm al-Xarrūb follows a different pattern. In this pattern, the term *iqlīmu* is added to the name of a plant in reference to the fact that this region is abundant with that plant. There are four other districts whose names are constructed following this pattern:

- (1) Iqlīm al-Tuffāh: *tuffāhu* = 'apple'
- (2) Iqlīm al-Šūmar: *šumratu* = 'fennel'
- (3) Iqlīm al-Ballān: *ballānu* = 'type of spinal bush'
- (4) Iqlīm al-Zabīb: *zabību* = 'raisin'

None of these names are attested in the extant sources before the Crusader period. Iqlīm al-Zabīb is mentioned as al-Iqlīm in an inscription from Damascus dating to 1193.⁴² Iqlīm al-Xarrūb and Iqlīm al-Šūmar are mentioned in the Crusader period and Iqlīm al-Ballān and Iqlīm al-Tuffāh in the Mamluk period.

This pattern of toponym construction could have appeared in the Abbasid period. We have a proof for this in the region of al-Ğarb [no. 14, Map 3]. The toponym al-Ğarb, which in Arabic means 'the west' in reference to the west of the territory of Beirut, appears in the Arslān family archives for the first time in 866.⁴³ In the documents that date to 758 and 805 it is not mentioned; 'the mountains of Beirut' جبال بيروت or 'the mountain' الجبل are mentioned instead.⁴⁴ The appearance of the Arabic toponym al-Ğarb is related to the settlement of the Arab tribes in those regions and to the division of the territories of the coastal cities among them. The same could have been the case of Iqlīm al-Xarrūb.

Among the locations situated in Iqlīm al-Xarrūb, Ibn Hawqal mentions al-Jiyyah in the 10th century.⁴⁵

IV. Crusader and Ayyubid period

a. Chronology:

In 1111, the Franks took Sidon. King Baldwin gave it to Eustachius Grener.⁴⁶

In 1115, Eustachius Grener ceded to the Church of Mary in the Valley of Josaphat a house in Sidon and the village of Capharabra in its territory.⁴⁷

In 1129, the Franks besieged the castle of Abul-Husn in the territory of Sidon.⁴⁸

In 1161, sultan Nūruddīn Maḥmūd b. Zangī appointed emir Zahr al-Dawlah Karāmah b. Buhtur al-Tanūxī as governor of al-Ğarb and gave him Barjah and Bacāṣīr in Iqlīm al-Xarrūb as fiefs.⁴⁹ It appears from this event that part of the mountainous region of the territory of Sidon remained in the hands of the Muslims and did not submit to the Crusaders.

In 1187, sultan Ṣalāḥuddīn Yūsuf b. Ayyūb took Sidon from the Franks.⁵⁰

In 1192, Ṣalāḥuddīn took the castle of Beaufort (Šaqīf Arnūn).⁵¹

In 1192, Ṣalāḥuddīn made a treaty with Richard, king of England. In this treaty, he gave to Rainald, lord of Sidon, half of the city of Sidon and of its territory as a condominium between the Muslims and the Franks. The revenue of Sidon and its territory was to be shared in half by the two parties. He also gave him the whole revenue of Ṣarafand, in the territory of Sidon, leaving it outside the condominium.⁵²

In 1218, the Franks ascended the mountains of Sidon and reached Jizzīn but were defeated by the *Mayādinah*.⁵³

In 1228, when Frederic emperor of the Romans was in Syria, the Franks fortified the island that is situated opposite to the port of Sidon.⁵⁴

In 1229, sultan al-Kāmil king of Egypt and Damascus made a treaty with emperor Frederic and gave the Franks the second half of the revenue of the city of Sidon together with the plains that surround it.⁵⁵

In 1240, al-Şālih Ismācīl king of Damascus gave back to the Franks the castles of Beaufort and Tyron (Šaqīf Tīrūn) with the rest of the territory of Sidon.⁵⁶

In 1250, al-Nāṣir Ṣalāḥuddīn Yūsuf king of Damascus sent Sacduddīn b. Nizār to capture Tyron.⁵⁷

In 1253, al-Nāṣir king of Damascus raided Sidon and captured prisoners. As a result, the Franks fortified the city.⁵⁸

In 1256, sultan Aybak king of Egypt confirmed to emir Sacduddīn Xaźir b. Muhammād al-Tanūxī his fiefs in Iqlīm al-Xarrūb: Barjah, Bacāṣīr and Šahīm.⁵⁹ This confirmation had no effect because sultan Aybak ruled Egypt only.

In November 1256, Gautier commander of the Teutonic Knights of Sidon received two fiefs which Jean de Schuf was holding from Julian lord of Sidon.⁶⁰

In 4 January 1257, Julian lord of Sidon ceded all the Šūf to the Teutonic Knights.⁶¹ He also added to their possessions: the castle of Tyron⁶² and fiefs previously possessed by Jean de Schuf.⁶³

In 15 January 1257 or 1258,⁶⁴ Julian ceded to the Knights Hospitaliers 3 villages (*casalia*) in the territory of Sidon: Maroenie⁶⁵ in clym Essomar,⁶⁶ and Hanouf⁶⁷ and Daraya⁶⁸ in clym el-Kārroub.⁶⁹ In this document, the limits of these villages are given as such:

(1) Maroenie:

- (a) East: the village of Zefta.⁷⁰
- (b) South: the village of Teffahäta.⁷¹
- (c) West: the village of La Daordie el-Häididi.⁷²
- (d) North: the village of Messeigeha.⁷³

(2) Hanouf [no. 1, Map 15]:

- (a) East: the village of La Geleilie [no. 2, Map 15].⁷⁴
- (b) South: the villages of La Zahrorie⁷⁵ [no. 3, Map 15] and Bequifs⁷⁶ [no. 4, Map 15].

(3) Daraya [no. 5, Map 15]:

- East: Oedi el-Hämmem.⁷⁷
- South: the villages of Hanouf [no. 1, Map 15] and Esshym [no. 6, Map 15].⁷⁸
- West: the village of Borgein [no. 7, Map 15].⁷⁹
- North: Oedi el-Hämmem.

He added to their domain farms (*gastinae*) situated near Cānūt and Dārayyā:

- Bothma⁸⁰ [no. 8, Map 15]
- Ecfareisson⁸¹ [no. 9, Map 15]
- Kärbet el-Ezairac⁸²
- Ecfardebess⁸³ [no. 10, Map 15]
- Bedagon el-Hämmem⁸⁴
- Toreille⁸⁵ [no. 11, Map 15]
- el-Sefargelis⁸⁶

In 20 March 1258, Julian ceded to the Teutonic Knights the village of Cafarfacouh⁸⁷ in the Šūf which was bought from Jean de la Tor constable of Sidon.⁸⁸

In 1260, the Mongols took Sidon and sent Šihābuddīn b. Buhtur to capture Tyron and to destroy it; later they retreated from Sidon after being defeated by the Mamluks.⁸⁹ After the retreat of the Mongols, Julian ceded Sidon and Beaufort to the Templar Knights.⁹⁰

In March 1261, Julian wrote to Anno master of the Teutonic Knights confirming the possessions of the Knights in al-Šūf al-Hītī, al-Šūf al-Šuwayzānī and Šūf al-Mayādinah.⁹¹

b. Administrative divisions:

During Frankish rule, the territory of Sidon was divided into these districts [Map 3]:

- Iqlīm al-Xarrūb⁹²
- al-Šūf al-Šuwayzānī⁹³ and al-Šūf al-Hītī⁹⁴
- Jizzīn⁹⁵ known also as Šūf al-Mayādinah⁹⁶

- Iqlīm al-Tuffāh
- Iqlīm al-Šūmar⁹⁷
- al-Šaqīf⁹⁸

In 1154, al-Idrīsī wrote that Sidon had 4 *aqālīmu*:

- Jizzīn جيزن
- al-Sarbah السربة⁹⁹
- Kafr Fīlā كفر فيلا
- al-Rāmī الرامي¹⁰⁰

The *iqlīmu* of Jizzīn is identical with the district of Jizzīn or Šūf al-Mayādinah. The *iqlīmu* of Kafr Fīlā is probably identical with Iqlīm al-Tuffāh in which the village of Kafr Fīlā is situated.

The two other locations cannot be identified. al-Sarbah الشوف could be read as al-Šūf while al-Rāmī الرامي could be read as al-Zahrānī الزهراني. It is likely that al-Idrīsī's information is inaccurate or has been corrupted.

al-Idrīsī mentions two locations in Iqlīm al-Xarrūb on the road between Sidon and al-Nācimah: al-Jiyyah and Ḥiṣn al-Qalamūn. He describes both as fortresses. Ḥiṣn al-Qalamūn was situated between al-Jiyyah and al-Nācimah in a valley near the bay.¹⁰¹ The valley is probably modern Wādī al-Jawāmīs and the bay that of al-Sacdiyyāt.

V. Mamluk period

a. Chronology:

In 1261, sultan al-Žāhir Baybars rebuilt Tyron after its destruction by Šihābuddīn b. Buhtur.¹⁰²

In 1266, Baybars asked from the Franks the demolition of Beaufort and the division of the

revenue of the city of Sidon and of its territory in half between the Mamluks and the Franks.¹⁰³

In 1267, Baybars captured Beaufort and demolished it.¹⁰⁴ Then he made a 10 years truce with the Franks in which the mountainous parts of the territory of Sidon were ceded to the sultan while the coastal parts remained under Frankish rules.¹⁰⁵

In 1291, sultan al-Ašraf Xalīl b. Qalāwūn took Sidon from the Franks.¹⁰⁶

Sidon and Iqlīm al-Xarrūb remained under Mamluk rule until the Ottoman conquest in 1516.

b. Administrative divisions:

Under Mamluk rule, Iqlīm al-Xarrūb became a district in the *wilāyatū* of Sidon, in the kingdom of Damascus. It was governed by a *muqaddamu*.¹⁰⁷

The *wilāyatū* of Sidon was first governed by a *wāliyu* and later by a *nā'ibū*. It was formed of these districts [Map 4]:

- (1) Sidon
- (2) al-Šūf al-Šuwayzānī and al-Šūf al-Ḥīṭī
- (3) Iqlīm al-Xarrūb
- (4) Jizzīn
- (5) Iqlīm al-Tuffāḥ
- (6) Iqlīm al-Šūmar

The *wilāyatū* of Sidon corresponds to the Frankish seigneurie of Sidon excluding the seigneurie of Beaufort. The seigneurie of Beaufort became the *wilāyatū* of al-Šaqīf and was attached to the kingdom of Safad.

A Druze genealogical treaties dating to 1485 mentions these locations in Iqlīm al-Xarrūb:

- (1) Burjayn
- (2) al-Jiyyah

- (3) Siblīn
- (4) Šahīm
- (5) Cānūt
- (6) Mazbūd
- (7) al-Wardāniyyah

According to this source, the people of Siblīn and al-Wardāniyyah were Shiites, and the people of al-Jiyyah, Šahīm, Mazbūd and Cānūt were Sunnis.¹⁰⁸

VI. Ottoman period

In 1516, sultan Salīm took the Mamluk provinces of Damascus, Aleppo, Safad, Tripoli and Karak.¹⁰⁹

The Mamluk *wilāyatū* of Sidon became the caza of Sidon, in the sanjak of Sidon and Beirut, in the vilayet of Šām (Damascus). The caza of Sidon was composed of the following nahiyes [Map 5]:

- (1) Sidon
- (2) al-Šūf al-Šuwayzānī and al-Šūf al-Ḥīṭī
- (3) Iqlīm al-Xarrūb
- (4) Jizzīn
- (5) Iqlīm al-Tuffāḥ
- (6) Iqlīm al-Šūmar

Between 1525 and 1531, a tax census was conducted in the caza of Sidon. According to this census there were 21 villages in Iqlīm al-Xarrūb forming a total of 766 houses and all populated by Muslims.¹¹⁰ The following table contains the list of these villages and the number of houses in each:

Village	Houses
Bacāṣīr	41
Barjā	95
Basābā	24
Bayqūn	21
Burjayn, al-	21
Cānūt	91
Dalhūm	18
Dārāyyā	42
Haṣrūt	12

Jiyyah, al-	16
Jūn	32
Kitirmāyā	39
Macniyyah, al-	11
Marcū (?)	13
Mazbūd	36
Muğayriyyah, al-	35
Rumaylah, al-	39
Šāhīm	110
Siblīn	37
Wardāniyyah, al-	20
Zacrūriyyah, al-	13

In 1660, the sanjaks of Sidon, Beirut and Safad were separated from the vilayet of Damascus and formed the vilayet of Sidon, Safad and Beirut.¹¹¹

In 1667, emir Aḥmad b. Maṣn became governor of al-Šūf, al-Ğarb, al-Matn, al-Jurd and Kisrawān.¹¹² Between 1667 and 1694, he added to his domain Iqlīm al-Xarrūb and Iqlīm Jizzīn.

In 1694/1695, by order of the Ottoman sultan, al-Šūf, al-Ğarb, al-Matn, al-Jurd, Kisrawān, Iqlīm al-Xarrūb and Iqlīm Jizzīn were taken from emir Aḥmad b. Maṣn and given to emir Mūsā b. Calamuddīn.¹¹³ Later, they were restored to Aḥmad b. Maṣn.¹¹⁴

In 1697, emir Aḥmad died. His districts were grouped in one government called *Jabal al-Šūf, Kisrawān and their dependencies*¹¹⁵ [Map 6] and were inherited by emir Bašīr b. Šihāb, his relative.¹¹⁶

In 1712, sheikh Qablān al-Qāzī, governor of al-Šūf, Iqlīm al-Xarrūb, Iqlīm Jizzīn, Iqlīm al-Tuffāh and Jabal al-Rayhān for emir Haydar Šihāb died. His son-in-law sheikh Calī Junblāṭ inherited his possessions and his districts.¹¹⁷

In 1778, Calī Junblāṭ died and was succeeded by his son Qāsim.¹¹⁸

In 1791, Qāsim died and was succeeded by his son Bašīr.¹¹⁹

In March and April 1821, Cabdullāh Pāšā vali of Sidon separated Iqlīm al-Xarrūb, Iqlīm Jizzīn, Iqlīm al-Tuffāh and Jabal al-Rayhān from the government of Jabal al-Šūf. In July, he restored them to emir Bašīr Šihāb governor of Jabal al-Šūf.¹²⁰

In 1825, sheikh Bašīr Junblāṭ was executed by Cabdullāh Pāšā. Consequently, emir Bašīr Šihāb governor of Jabal al-Šūf and Bilād Jubayl¹²¹ seized the possessions of the Junblāṭ family and appointed other governors on their districts. He gave Iqlīm al-Xarrūb to sheikh Husayn Hamādah.¹²²

In 1831-1832, Syria was captured by the army of Muḥammad Calī Pāšā vali of Egypt under the command of his son Ibrāhīm Pāšā.¹²³

To the period of Egyptian rule dates a census of taxes due by Mt Lebanon to the Egyptian government written after 1832. According to it, Iqlīm al-Xarrūb had to pay the following taxes:

Village or farm	Taxes
Bacāṣīr	142 ½ ğuruš, 2 pārā ¹²⁴
Bakīfā	103 ğuruš
Barjā	1264 ½ ğuruš, 4 pārā
Basābā	567 ğuruš, 7 pārā
Burjayn, al-	720 ½ ğuruš
Calmān	103 ğuruš
Cānūt	2227 ğuruš
Dalhūn	536 ½ ğuruš, 6 pārā
Dārāyyā	797 ğuruš
Dibbiyyah, al-	285 ½ ğuruš, 6 pārā
Haṣrūt	807 ½ ğuruš
Jūn	2058 ğuruš, 8 pārā
Kitirmāyah	838 ğuruš
Mazbūd	1094 ¼ ğuruš, 4 pārā
Muğayriyyah, al- (with Majdalūnā)	1119 ğuruš
Piece of land in Jabal al-Qubbah	5 ğuruš
Rumaylah, al-	720 ½ ğuruš
Šāhīm	2745 ¾ ğuruš, 4 pārā
Sarcūniyyah, al- (a farm in Jūn)	66 ½ ğuruš, 8 pārā
Siblīn	514 ½ ğuruš, 7 pārā
Xallah al-Būm (a farm)	6 ğuruš
Xaribah al-Marāḥ	163 ¾ ğuruš
Zacrūriyyah, al-	702 ¼ ğuruš, 4 pārā

The size of the tax is a relative indicator of the size of the village. Šahīm, which in the 16th century was the biggest village, had to pay the highest tax. al-Sarcūniyyah and Xallah al-Būm were farm hence they payed a low tax. It should be noted that this list does not include all settlements in this region because some villages, farms and persons were exempt from the taxes.

In 1840, the Ottoman and British armies captured Syria from Ibrāhīm Pāšā.¹²⁵ Emir Bašīr Šihāb resigned and emir Bašīr Šihāb his relative was appointed at his place as governor of Jabal al-Šūf and Bilād Jubayl. Nućmān Bég son of sheikh Bašīr Junblāt regained his hereditary districts.¹²⁶

In 1842, Sacīd Bég Junblāt succeeded his brother Nućmān Bég in the government of their hereditary districts.¹²⁷

In 1842, Jabal al-Šūf was divided into two sanjaks: the Mountain of the Druzes (Jébél-i Dürzī¹²⁸ (جبل درزى) and the Mountain of the Christians (Jébél-i Naṣārā¹²⁹ (جبل نصارا)). Each was governed by a *qāyimmaqām*.¹³⁰ Iqlīm al-Xarrūb became a nahiye, in the Mountain of the Druzes, governed by Sacīd Bég Junblāt. [Map 7]

In 1844, Bilād Jubayl was joined with the Mountain of the Christians.¹³¹

In May 1861, Sacīd Bég Junblāt died of illness after being imprisoned.¹³²

In June 1861, the Mountain of the Druzes and the Mountain of the Christians were separated from the vilayet of Sidon and were merged to form the autonomous sanjak of Mt Lebanon, governed by a *mutaṣarrif* and having a constitution and special privileges.¹³³ The old hereditary system of rule was abolished but members of the Junblāt family still held high

positions in the government. Iqlīm al-Xarrūb became a nahiye governed by a *müdīr*, in the caza of Šūf.¹³⁴ [Map 8]

In 1916, Iqlīm al-Xarrūb contained the following villages:¹³⁵

Village
Bacāṣīr
Bakīfā
Bakaštīn
Banamrah
Baqcūn
Baqsah, al-
Barğūtiyyah, al-
Barjā
Basābā
Baṭṭāl, al-
Bazaynā
Burjayn, al-
Calmān
Cānisīyyah
Cānūt
Cayn al-Asad
Dalhamiyyah
Dalhūm
Dārāyyā
Dibbiyyah, al-
Fuxaytah, al-
Hajjājīyyah, al-
Hārah Žahr al-Sawdā ¹³⁶
Haṣrūt
Iskandarūnah
Jalīliyyah, al-
Jamīliyyah, al-
Jiyyah, al-
Jūn
Kitirmāyā
Lāhibiyyah, al-
Macniyyah, al-
Majdalūnā
Maqṣabah
Marjiyyāt
Mazbūd
Mazmūrā
Mazracah Cayn al-Hawr
Mazracah Turaylā
Mazracah Xaribah Bisrī
Muğayriyyah, al-
Muhtaqirah, al- ¹³⁷
Mušaycā, al-
Qaṣṣūbah

Qatlah Cīsā
Quraycah, al-
Rizzāniyyah
Rumaylah
Šahīm
Šamacrīn
Šammīs, al-
Siblīn
Siyār, al-
Wādī Abū-Yūsuf
Wardāniyyah, al-
Xaribah al-Marāh
Zacrūr, al-
Zacrūriyyah, al-
Žahr al-Mağārah
Zaytūniyyah, al-
Zīr, al-

In 9 April 1925, Greater Lebanon was reorganized into one autonomous nahiye and 11 districts.¹⁴² In these divisions, the nahiye of Iqlīm al-Xarrūb was named as the nahiye of Šahīm and it fell into the district of Šūf. [Map 9]

In 23 May 1926, the state of Greater Lebanon became the Lebanese Republic.

In 3 February 1930, the Lebanese Republic was divided into 5 districts and the old nahiyes were abolished.¹⁴³ Iqlīm al-Xarrūb remained in the caza of Šūf but the nahiye of Šahīm was abolished and the name Iqlīm al-Xarrūb became officially obsolete. [Map 10]

In 12 January 1953¹⁴⁴ and 14 April 1953,¹⁴⁵ the administrative divisions of Lebanon were reorganized, but no changes were made in the caza of Šūf.

In 18 February 1982, by decree no. 4888, the Federation of the Municipalities of Southern Iqlīm al-Xarrūb اتحاد بلديات اقليم الخروب الجنوبي was created. It contains the municipalities of Jūn, al-Muṭillah, Basābā, Mazracah al-Žahr, Haṣrūt and al-Zacrūriyyah. Its administrative center is Jūn.¹⁴⁶

In 30 August 2001, by decree no. 6100, the Federation of the Municipalities of Northern Iqlīm al-Xarrūb اتحاد بلديات اقليم الخروب الشمالي was created. It contains the municipalities of al-Rumaylah, Jadrā, Barjā, Cānūt, Šahīm, Mazbūd, Dalhūn, Kitirmāyā, al-Wardāniyyah, Siblīn, Dārāyyā, Žahr al-Mağārah and al-Jiyyah. Its administrative center is Mazbūd.¹⁴⁷

Now, the villages of Iqlīm al-Xarrūb are the following:¹⁴⁸

Village	Dependencies
Bacāṣīr	
Bakīfā	al-Quraycah

VII. Lebanon

In 1918, the French army occupied the sanjak of Mt Lebanon and the coastal parts of the vilayet of Beirut. These territories were named *Territoires Ennemis Occupés de la Zone Nord*, and later *Territoires Ennemis Occupés de la Zone Ouest*.¹³⁸ The sanjak of Mt Lebanon was separated from the *Territoires Ennemis Occupés* and called *Territoire Autonome du Liban*.

In 31 January 1919, the administrative divisions of the *Territoire Autonome du Liban* were reorganized.¹³⁹ The old nahiye of Iqlīm al-Xarrūb fell into the caza of Šūf, in the Southern Zone.

In 1 September 1920, the state of Greater Lebanon was declared. It was formed of the sanjak of Mt Lebanon to which were added the cazas of Baalbak, Biqāc, Rāšayyā, Hāṣbayyā, Tripoli and Cakkār, parts of the caza of Hiṣn al-Akrād, and parts of the sanjaks of Beirut and Sidon.¹⁴⁰ Greater Lebanon was divided into 2 municipalities and 4 sanjaks.¹⁴¹ In these divisions, Iqlīm al-Xarrūb fell into the caza of Šūf, in the Sanjak of Lebanon.

Barjā	
Basābā	al-Hajjājiyyah
Baṭṭāl, al-	
Bayqūn	
Burjayn, al-	
Calmān	Mazracah al-Barḡūtiyyah
Cānūt	
Cayn al-Asad	al-Šammīs
Cayn al-Ḥawr	
Dalhūn	
Dārāyyā	Turaylā
Dibbiyyah, al-	(1) Wādī Abū-Yūsuf (2) al-Bāšiqiyyah (3) Baqsah (4) Baqcūn (5) Bakaštūn (6) Banamrah (7) al-Xandaq (8) al-Dalhamiyyah (9) al-Duwayr (10) al-Rizzāniyyah (11) Šamacrīn (12) Caqlīn (13) al-Fuxaytah (14) Qatlah Cīsā (15) Marāh al-Ṭīṭ (16) al-Siyār (17) al-Mušaycāh (18) al-Halyūnah (19) al-Lāhibiyyah
Hārah Bacāṣīr	al-Ḥamrā'
Haṣrūt	
Jadrā	Wādī al-Zaynah
Jalīliyyah	Bazaynah
Jamīliyyah	
Jiyyah, al-	(1) Qaṣūbah (2) Maqṣabah (3) al-Nabī Yūnas
Jūn	
Kitirmāyā	
Macniyyah, al-	
Majdalūnā	
Marj Barjā	
Mazbūd	
Mazmūrā	
Mazracah al-Ẓahr	al-Zaytūniyyah
Muğayriyyah, al-	Iskandarūnah
Muhtaqirah, al-	Dayr al-Muxallīṣ
Muṭillah	
Rumaylah, al-	
Šahīm	
Siblīn	
Wardāniyyah, al-	al-Baydar
Xaribah Bisrī	

Zacrūriyyah, al-	
Zahr al-Maḡārah	

VIII. Ethnic composition of Iqlīm al-Xarrūb

In the 16th century, Iqlīm al-Xarrūb was populated by Sunni and Shiite Muslims only. This is the result of all the events occurring between the rise of the Mardaites in 677 and the mass deportation of the Christians and the settlement of Arab tribes in Mt Lebanon and the other coastal mountains in 759.

These Arab tribes form the core of the ancestors of the Sunnis and Shiites of Iqlīm al-Xarrūb. The tribes of Laxm and Tanūx settled in the regions situated to the north and east of Iqlīm al-Xarrūb and from them the Druzes descend. The tribe of Cāmilah settled in the regions situated to the south and from it the Shiites descend. However, we do not know which tribes settled in Iqlīm al-Xarrūb because the people of this region did not preserve any written or oral tradition concerning their ancestor.

According to al-Yaqqūbī (9th century), Tripoli, Jubayl, Beirut and Sidon were populated by Persians transferred there by caliph Mucāwiyyah. Sidon contained Arabs from the tribe of Qurayš and from Yemenite tribes.¹⁴⁹ These Persians must have been among the ancestors of the Muslims of Iqlīm al-Xarrūb.

Later, during the Mamluk and Ottoman periods, Iqlīm al-Xarrūb like other regions populated by Sunnis received new settlers: Kurds, Turks, Bosnians, Albanians, Egyptians and people from the Maghreb.

Maronite and Greek Christians migrated back to Iqlīm al-Xarrūb after the 16th century under the rule of the Maṣnū and Šihāb emirs. Many were settled there because the Druze landlords who possessed large estates in Iqlīm al-Xarrūb needed peasants to work the land.

It can be noticed through the list given next, that the villages which existed in the 16th century and which had a Muslim population are still dominantly Muslim. The following list shows the recent ethnic composition of the villages of Iqlīm al-Xarrūb:¹⁵⁰

Village	M	CG	S	Sh
Bacāṣīr			—	
Bakīfā	—			
Barjā			—	
Basābā			—	
Baṭṭāl, al-	—			
Bayqūn	—			
Burjayn, al-	—		—	
Calmān and Mazracah al-	—			
Barġūtiyyah				
Cānūt			—	
Cayn al-Asad and al-Šammīs	—			
Cayn al-Hawr	—			
Dalhūn			—	
Dārāyā			—	
Dibbiyyah, al-	—			
Hārah Bacāṣīr	—			
Haṣrūt		—	—	
Jadrā and Wādī al-Zaynah	—		—	

Jalīliyyah	—		
Jamīliyyah	—	—	
Jiyyah, al-	—	—	—
Jūn	—	—	—
Kitirmāyā		—	—
Macniyyah, al-	—		
Majdalūnā		—	
Marj Barjā	—		
Mazbūd			—
Mazmūrā	—		
Mazracah al-Żahr	—		
Muğayriyyah, al-	—	—	—
Muhtaqqirah, al-		—	
Muṭillah	—		
Rumaylah, al-	—	—	
Šahīm			—
Siblin			—
Wardāniyyah, al-		—	—
Xaribah Bisrī	—		
Zacrūriyyah, al-	—		—
Zahr al-Maġārah	—		

M: Maronites

CG: Catholic Greeks

S: Sunnis

Sh: Shiites

Settlement History:

Name	1	2	3	4	5			6
					1525-1531	1832-1840	1916	
Jiyyah, al-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barjā			—	—	—	—	—	—
Bacāṣīr			—	—	—	—	—	—
Šahīm			—	—	—	—	—	—
Cānūt			—	—	—	—	—	—
Dārāyyā			—	—	—	—	—	—
Jalīliyyah, al-			—	—	—	—	—	—
Zacrūriyyah, al-			—	—	—	—	—	—
Bakīfā			—	—	—	—	—	—
Burjayn, al-			—	—	—	—	—	—
Hiṣn al-Qalamūn			—	—	—	—	—	—
Siblīn			—	—	—	—	—	—
Mazbūd			—	—	—	—	—	—
Wardāniyyah, al-			—	—	—	—	—	—
Haṣrūt			—	—	—	—	—	—
Rumaylah, al-			—	—	—	—	—	—
Basābā			—	—	—	—	—	—
Muğayriyyah, al-			—	—	—	—	—	—
Kitirmāyā			—	—	—	—	—	—
Macniyyah, al-			—	—	—	—	—	—
Jūn			—	—	—	—	—	—
Bayqūn			—	—	—	—	—	—
Dalhūn			—	—	—	—	—	—
Majdalūnā			—	—	—	—	—	—
Calmān			—	—	—	—	—	—
Dibbiyyah, al-			—	—	—	—	—	—
Xaribah al-Marāh			—	—	—	—	—	—
Bazaynā			—	—	—	—	—	—
Baqsaḥ, al-			—	—	—	—	—	—
Baqcūn			—	—	—	—	—	—
Bakaštūn			—	—	—	—	—	—
Banamrah			—	—	—	—	—	—
Harah Žahr al-Sawdā			—	—	—	—	—	—
= Mazracah al-Žahr			—	—	—	—	—	—
Hajjājiyyah, al-			—	—	—	—	—	—
Dalhamiyyah, al-			—	—	—	—	—	—
Rizzāniyyah, al-			—	—	—	—	—	—
Zacrūr, al-			—	—	—	—	—	—
Zaytūniyyah, al-			—	—	—	—	—	—
Zīr, al-			—	—	—	—	—	—
Siyār, al-			—	—	—	—	—	—
Šamacrīn			—	—	—	—	—	—
Cānisīyyah			—	—	—	—	—	—
Cayn al-Asad			—	—	—	—	—	—
Fuxaytah, al-			—	—	—	—	—	—
Qatlah Cisā			—	—	—	—	—	—
Quraykah, al-			—	—	—	—	—	—
Qaṣṣūbah			—	—	—	—	—	—
Lāhiibiyyah, al-			—	—	—	—	—	—

Marjiyyāt					—	—
Mazracah Turaylā					—	—
Mušaycā, al-					—	—
Maqṣabah					—	—
Wādī Abū-Yūsuf					—	—
Baṭṭāl, al-					—	—
Hārah Bacāṣīr					—	—
Jadrā					—	—
Jamīliyyah					—	—
Xaribah Bisrī					—	—
Žahr al-Mağārah					—	—
Šammīs, al-					—	—
Cayn al-Ḥawr					—	—
Muhtaqirah, al-					—	—
Marj Barjā					—	—
Mazmūrā					—	—
Muṭillah, al-					—	—
Iskandarūnah					—	—
Barğutiyyah, al-					—	—
Wādī al-Zaynah					—	—
Bāšiqiyyah, al-					—	—
Xandaq, al-					—	—
Duwayr, al-					—	—
Caqlīn					—	—
Marāh al-Ṭīṭ					—	—
Halyūnah, al-					—	—
Ḩamrā', al-					—	—
Baydar, al-					—	—

1: Early Islamic, Umayyad and Abbasid 634-969
 2: Fatimid and Seljuk 969-1111
 3: Crusader and Ayyubid 1111-1291
 4: Mamluk 1291-1516
 5: Ottoman 1516-1918
 6: Modern 1918-2007

Etymology of Mentioned Toponyms:

Name	Arabic form	Language	Meaning	Notes
Bacāṣīr	بعاصير	A.	<i>bēt cāṣīr</i> = 'house/land of the pressed liquid (of olive or grapes)'	
Bakaṣīn	بکشین	A.	<i>bēt kaṣīn</i> (?) = 'house/land of the bows'	Parallel toponyms: Baxaštayh < <i>bēt kaštayyā</i> (caza of Cālayh)
Bakīfā	بكيفا	A.	<i>bēt kēpā/kēpē</i> = 'house/land of the rock(s)'	Parallel toponyms: (1) Bakkīfā < <i>bēt kēpā</i> (caza of Rāšayyā) (2) Dayr Kīfā < <i>dēr kēpā/kēpē</i> = 'monastery of the rock(s)' (3) Tr. Hasankeyf, Ar. Hiṣn Kayfā, A. Hesnā d Kēpā, Lt. Cephae (cf. <i>Notitia Dignitatum</i>) (4) Bikfayyā < <i>bēt kēpayyā</i> = 'house/land of the rocks'
Banamrah	بنمرة	A.	<i>bēt namrā/namré</i> = 'house/land of the leopard(s)/tiger(s)'	
Baqcūn	بععون	Phoe. or A.	<i>baqcūn</i> = 'small valley/plain'	
Baqṣah, al-	البقة	A. or Ar.	(1) A. <i>paqṣā</i> = 'pitcher, lentil' (2) Ar. <i>baqṣu</i> = 'box-tree' (< Lt. <i>buxus</i> , Gr. πύξος)	
Barḡūtiyyah, al-	البرغوثية	Ar.	<i>barḡūtiyyatu</i> = 'of the flea(s)'	
Barjā	برجا	Phoe.	<i>Bi-ir-gi-</i> implies <i>bi'r gay</i> = 'the well of the valley'	It appears as <i>Bi-ir-gi-</i> in Asarhadon's texts (Salamé-Sarkis, <i>Le Royaume</i> , p. 144).
Basābā	بسابا	A.	<i>bēt sābā</i> = (1) 'house/land of the old man' (2) 'house/land of Saba'	Parallel toponyms: (1) Basābā (caza of Bacabdā) (2) Bēt Sābā, near Damascus
Bāšiqiyyah, al-	الباشقية	Ar.	<i>bāšiqiyyatu</i> = 'of the sparrow-hawk(s)'	
Baṭṭāl, al-	البطال	A. or Ar.	(1) A. <i>baṭṭālā</i> = 'vain, lazy, idle' (2) Ar. <i>baṭṭālu</i> = 'not working, not functioning, idle'	
Baydar, al-	البيدر	L.D.	<i>baydar</i> = 'threshing-floor'	
Bayqūn	بيرون	A.	<i>bēt īqūn</i> (?) = 'house of the icon'	
Bazaynā	بزيتا	A.	<i>bēt zaynā</i> = 'house/land of the weapon(s)'	Parallel toponyms: Kafr Zaynā < <i>kpar zaynā</i> = 'village of the weapon(s)' (caza of Zāgartā)
Burjān, al-	البرجين	Ar.	<i>burjāni</i> = 'two towers'	There were two towers in al-Burjān, the first in al-Qarhāniyyah and the other

Buṭnā	بطناء	A.	<i>baṭnā</i> = 'conception, foetus, pregnant'	in al-Kanīsah (cf. Yūnas, <i>al-Macālim</i> , p. 187). <i>Parallel toponyms:</i> Kafr Baṭnā, near Damascus
Calmān	علمان	Phoe.	from the same root as Heb. <i>célém</i> = 'young man' and <i>calmāh</i> = 'young woman'	<i>Parallel toponyms:</i> (1) Calmā al-Šab (caza of Tyre) (2) Calmāt (caza of Jubayl) (3) Calmōn, in Benjamin (Joshua 21:18) (4) Calmōn Diblātāymāh (Numbers 33:46) (5) Cálémét, in Benjamin (1 Chronicles 6:45)
Cāniyyah	عانيّة	L.D.	(1) <i>cānsiyyé</i> = 'of the <i>cānes</i> ' (2) <i>cānes</i> = 'non-married old woman or man'	
Cānūt	عانت	Phoe.	(1) <i>cānōt</i> = 'dwellings' (?), from the same root as Heb. <i>mācōn</i> = 'dwelling' (2) <i>cānōt</i> < <i>cānāt</i> = 'goddess Anat'	<i>Parallel toponyms:</i> (1) Cānā (caza of Zahlah) (2) Cānah, on the Euphrates (3) Bēt Canōt, in Judah (Joshua 15:59) (4) Bēt Canāt, in Nephtali (Joshua 19:38; Judges 1:33)
Caqlīn	عقلين	A.	<i>caqlīn</i> = 'bales for olive pulps'	
Cayn al-Asad	عين الاسد	Ar.	<i>caynu al asadi</i> = 'spring of the lion'	
Cayn al-Hawr	عين الحور	Ar.	<i>caynu al ḥawri</i> = 'spring of the poplars'	
Dalhamiyyah, al-	دلميّة	Ar.	<i>dalhamiyyatu</i> = 'of Dalham'	Dalham is an Arabic anthroponym.
Dalhūn / Dalhūm	/ دلون دلومن	Phoe.	probably, from the same root as Ar. <i>idlahamma</i> = 'to become darker' (used for the night when it becomes darker) and Ar. anthroponym <i>Dalhamu</i>	Probably identical with <i>Da-la-im-me</i> of Asarhadon's text (Salamé-Sarkis, <i>Le Royaume</i> , p. 144).
Dārāyyā	داريا	A.	<i>dārāyyā</i> = 'houses'	<i>Parallel toponyms:</i> (1) Dārāyyā (caza of Kisrawān) (2) Dārāyyā (caza of Zaġartā) (3) Dārāyyā (caza of Jizzīn) (4) Dārīn < <i>dārīn</i> = 'houses' (district of Cakkār)
Dayr al-Muxallīṣ	دير المخلص	Ar.	<i>dayru al muxallīṣi</i> = 'Monastery of the Saviour'	
Dibbiyyah, al-	الدبيبة	L.D.	<i>debbiyyé</i> = 'of the bear(s)'	
Duwayr, al-	الدوير	Ar.	<i>duwayru</i> , dim. of <i>dayru</i> = 'monastery'	
Farayšūn	فريشون	A.	(1) <i>prīšūn</i> , dim. of <i>prīšā</i> = 'distinct, noble, pharisee' (2) <i>kpar rīšūn</i> = 'village of the'	<i>Ecfareisson</i> , the name of this location in Crusader documents, implies that the

			small head/summit'	original name was <i>Kafarayšūn</i> or <i>Kafr Rayšūn</i> .
Fuxaytah, al-	الفحية	L.D.	<i>fxayté</i> = 'a hole in the roof of the house'	
Hajjājīyyah, al-	الحجاجية	Ar.	<i>ḥajjājīyyatu</i> = 'of al-Ḥajjāj'	al-Ḥajjāj is an Arabic anthroponym.
Halyūnah, al-	الهليونة	L.D.	(1) <i>halyūnē</i> = 'a piece of asparagus' (2) <i>halyūn</i> = 'asparagus'	
Hamrā', al-	الحمراء	Ar.	<i>ḥamrā'u</i> , fem. sg. of <i>ahmaru</i> = 'red'	
Hārah Bacāṣīr	حارة بعاصير	L.D.	<i>ḥāret Bcāṣīr</i> = 'quarter/neighbourhood of Bacāṣīr'	
Harah Žahr al-Sawdā'	حارة ظهر السوداء	L.D.	<i>ḥāret ḏahr el sawda</i> = 'quarter/neighbourhood of the hill of the black (land)'	
Haṣrūt	حصروت	Phoe.	<i>haṣrōt</i> = 'settlements' (cf. Heb. <i>ḥāṣer</i> = 'enclosure, court, settlement')	<i>Parallel toponyms:</i> (1) Haṣrāt (caza of Jubayl) (2) Haṣr (caza of Kisrawān) (3) Haṣrūn < <i>ḥeṣrōn</i> (caza of Baṣarī) (4) Hiṣrāyil < <i>ḥaṣr El</i> (caza of Jubayl) (5) Haṣrōt / Haṣrōt (Deuteronomy 1:1; Numbers 11:35, 12:16, 33:17) (6) Héṣrōn (Joshua 15:3)
Iskandarūnah	اسكندرونة	Gr.	(1) Ἀλεξάνδρεια (2) Ἀλεξάνδρειον	<i>Parallel toponyms:</i> (1) Iskandarūnah, Lt. Alexandria ad Issum (2) Iskandarūnah, Lt. Alexandroschene (caza of Tyre)
Jabal al-Qubbah	جبل القبة	Ar.	<i>jabalu al qubbata</i> = 'the mountain of the dome'	
Jadrā	جدرا	Phoe.	<i>gadrat</i> (?) = 'wall' (cf. Heb. <i>gdērāh/gdérét</i> = 'wall, hedge', <i>gādēr</i> = 'wall', and <i>gādar</i> = 'to build a wall')	<i>Parallel toponyms:</i> (1) Jadar, Gadara of the Decapolis (2) Bēt Gādēr, in Judah (1 Chronicles 2:51) (3) Gédér (Joshua 12:13) (4) Gdērōtāyim, in Judah (Joshua 15:36) (5) Gdērōt, in Judah (Joshua 15:41) (6) Gedōr, in Judah (Joshua 15:41) (7) Gdērāh, in Judah (Joshua 15:36)
Jalīliyyah, al-	الجليلية	Ar.	<i>jalīliyyatu</i> = 'of Jalīl or Cabdul-Jalīl or al-Jalīl'	(1) Jalīl and Cabul-Jalīl are Arabic anthroponyms (2) al-Jalīlī = 'of Galilea'
Jamīliyyah	جميلية	Ar.	<i>jamīliyyatu</i> = 'of Jamīl'	Jamīl is an Arabic anthroponym.

Jiyyah, al-	الجية	Phoe.	gay' / gay / gēy' / gēy = 'valley'	It appears as Gi-' in Asarhadon's text (Salamé-Sarkis, <i>Le Royaume</i> , p. 144).
Jūn	جون	A.	(1) <i>gūnā</i> = 'cup' (2) <i>gawna</i> = 'color, kind, species, remedy'	
Kitirmāyah	كرمایه	A.	<i>ktér mayyā</i> (?) = 'abundance of water'	(1) The village is still known for the abundance of water springs in it, hence its name. (2) <i>Parallel toponyms</i> : (a) <i>Kafr Māyah</i> < <i>kpar mayyā</i> = 'water's village' (caza of Šūf) (b) <i>Zilhmayyā</i> < <i>zléh mayyā</i> = 'water outpouring' (caza of Jubayl) (c) <i>Šimšmayyā</i> < <i>šmēš mayyā</i> = 'water's sun' (caza of Cālayh) (d) <i>Rišmayyā</i> < <i>rīš mayyā</i> = 'water's head' (caza of Cālayh)
Lāhibiyah, al-	اللاهية	Ar.	<i>lāhibiyatu</i> = 'of Lāhib' (?)	Lāhib appears to be an Arabic anthroponym, but I could not find any example of it in ancient Arabic sources.
Macniyyah, al-	المعنية	Ar.	<i>macniyyatu</i> = 'of Macn'	Macn is an Arabic anthroponym.
Majdalūnā	مجدلونا	A.	<i>magdlūnā</i> , dim. of <i>magdlā</i> = 'tower, fortress'	
Maqṣabah	مقصبة	Ar.	<i>maqṣabatu</i> = 'place where reed (<i>qaṣabu</i>) grows'	
Marāh al-Ṭīṭ	مراح الطبط	L.D. + A.	(1) L.D. <i>mrāh el ṭīṭ</i> = 'the barn of al-Ṭīṭ' (2) (a) A. <i>ṭīṭé</i> = 'blearness or sorness of the eyes' (b) A. <i>ṭīṭā</i> = 'fig-tree'	
Marj Barjā	مرج برجا	L.D.	<i>marj Barja</i> = 'field of Barjā'	
Marjiyyāt	مرحيات	L.D.	<i>marjiyyēt</i> , pl. of <i>marjiyyé</i> = 'of the fields'	
Mazbūd	مزبود	A.	<i>mazbūd/mazbud</i> = 'giving, gift' (?)	
Mazmūrā	مزمورا	A.	<i>mazmūrā</i> = 'psalm'	
Mazracah al-Žahr	مزرعة الظهر	L.D.	<i>mazract el dahr</i> = 'farm of the hill'	
Muğayriyyah, al-	المغيرة	Ar.	(1) <i>muğayriyyatu</i> = 'of the small cave(s)' < <i>muğayratu</i> , dim. of <i>mağāratu</i> = 'cave' (2) <i>muğriyyatu</i> = 'of al-Muğrah'	al-Muğrah is an Arabic anthroponym.
Muhtaqirah, al- < al-Muhtakirah	المختقرة	Ar.	<i>muhtakiratu</i> , fem. of <i>muhtakiru</i> = 'monopolist' (?)	

Mušaycā, al-	المشيعا	A.	<i>mšaycā</i> = 'plastered'	
Muṭillah	مطلة	Ar. or A.	(1) Ar. <i>muṭillatu</i> = 'overlooking, towering over, standing out' (2) A. <i>mṭallā</i> = 'booth'	
Nabī Yūnas, al-	النبي يونس	Ar.	<i>al nabiyyu Yūnasu</i> = 'Prophet Jonas'	
Qalamūn, al-	حصن القلمون	Gr.	κάλαμον, acc. of κάλαμος = 'read, cane, pen'	Parallel toponyms: al-Qalamūn, south of Tripoli, Gr. Κάλαμος (cf. Polybius 5.68.8)
Qaşşūbah	قصوبة	L.D.	<i>aşşūbē</i> , dim. of <i>aşabé</i> = 'cane, reed'	
Qatlah Cīsā	قتلة عيسى	L.D.	<i>atlet Cīsa</i> = 'the killing of Cīsā' (?)	
Quraycah, al-	القريبة	L.D.	'rayca, dim. of <i>arca</i> = 'gourd, pumpkin, squash'	
Rizzāniyyah, al-	الرزانية	L.D.	<i>rezzēniyyé</i> = 'of rice' (?) < <i>rezz</i> = 'rice'	This explanation is inferred by analogy with al-Fustuqāniyyah, situated near al-Rizzāniyyah. (al-Fustuqāniyyah: <i>fest'āniyyé</i> = 'of peanuts' < <i>festo</i> ' = 'peanut').
Rumaylah, al-	الرميلة	Ar.	<i>rumaylatu</i> , dim. of <i>ramlatu</i> = 'land covered with sand'	
Safarjaliyyah, al-	السفرجلية	Ar.	<i>safarjaliyyatu</i> = 'of quince'	
Šahīm	شحيم	Phoe. or A.	<i>šhīm</i> = 'black' (?) (cf. A. <i>šhém</i> = 'to be black'; A. <i>šahmā</i> = 'black'; A. <i>šhīmā</i> = 'simple')	It appears as <i>I-si-hi-im-me</i> in Asarhadon's text (Salamé-Sarkis, <i>Le Royaume</i> , p. 144).
Šamacrīn	شعرين	A.	<i>šém macrīn</i> (?) = 'the name of the caves'	
Šammīs, al-	الشمس	L.D.	<i>šammīs</i> = 'a place that is exposed to the sun' < <i>šammas</i> = 'expose to the sun'	
Sarcūniyyah, al-	السرعونية	Ar.	(1) <i>šarcūniyyatu</i> (?) = 'of al-Šarcūn' (2) al-Šarcūn = 'of Šarcūn'	Šarcūn was the name of a town situated near Nineveh (cf. al-Hamawī, <i>Mujjam al-Buldān</i> , vol. 3, p. 401, under Šarcūn).
Siblīn	سلبن	A.	<i>séblīn</i> (?) = 'loads, burdens'	
Siyār, al-	السيار	Ar. or L.D.	?	
Turaylā	تربلا	A.	<i>tūr aylā</i> (?) = 'the mountain of the stag'	
Wādī Abū-Yūsuf	وادي ابو يوسف	L.D.	<i>wēdē Bū Yūsef</i> = 'valley of Abū-Yūsuf'	
Wādī al-Zaynah	وادي الزينة	Ar.	<i>wādī al zīnata</i> (?) = 'valley of the decoration'	
Wardāniyyah, al-	الوردانية	Ar.	<i>wardāniyyatu</i> = 'of Wardān'	Wardān is an Arabic and Persian anthroponym.

Xallah al-Būm	خلة اليوم	L.D.	(1) <i>xallet el būm</i> = ‘the <i>xallé</i> of the owl’ (2) <i>xallé</i> = ‘flat piece of land on a mountain or a hill’	
Xandaq, al-	الخدق	Ar.	<i>xandaqu</i> = ‘trench, ditch’	
Xaribah al-Marāħ	خرابة المرابح	L.D.	<i>xerbet le mrāħ</i> = ‘ruins of the animal barn’	
Xaribah Bisrī	خرابة بسرى	L.D. + A.	(1) <i>xerbet Besri</i> = ‘ruins of Bisrī’ (2) <i>Bisrī</i> < A. <i>bésrā</i> = ‘flesh, body’	
Xaribah Dabaš < Kafr Dabaš	خرابة دبش	A.	<i>kpar dbaš</i> = ‘village of honey’	The name of the village appears as <i>Ecfardebess</i> in Crusader documents. Hence, the original name was <i>Kafr Dabaš</i> .
Zacrūr, al-	الزغور	Ar.	<i>zacrūru</i> = ‘hawthorn’	
Zacrūriyyah, al-	الزغورية	Ar.	<i>zacrūriyyatu</i> = ‘of hawthorn’	
Žahr al-Maġārah	ظهر المغارة	L.D.	<i>daher le mgāra</i> = ‘hill of the cave’	
Zaytūniyyah, al-	الزيتونية	Ar.	<i>zaytūniyyatu</i> = ‘of olive’	
Zir, al-	الزير	A. or Ar.	(1) A. <i>zīrā</i> = ‘necklace, crown’ (2) Ar. <i>zīru</i> = ‘jar’	

Governors of Sidon:*1. Early Islamic, Umayyad and Abbasid:*

...	...
Naṣr b. Harb	...
Wahb b. Wahb	...
al-Xaṭṭāb b. Wajh al-Fuls	...
...	...
Amīr al-Dawlah Abū-Ḥusām al-Nuṣmān b. Cāmir b. Hāni'	915-...
...	...
Cīsā b. al-Šayx	...
...	...
Sayf al-Dawlah Abū-Tamīm al-Mundīr b. al-Nuṣmān	...-970
Cizz al-Dawlah Abū-Muṭawwac Tamīm b. al-Mundīr	970-...
...	...
Abul-Faṭḥ b. al-Šayx	...
...	...

2. Fatimid:

...	969-...
Maḍhīj b. Faxr al-Dawlah	993-...
...	...-997
Ǧālib b. Mascūd	997-...
...	...-1016
Mubārak al-Dawlah Faṭḥ	1016-...
...	...-1078/1079

3. Seljuks:

Tutuš, king of Damascus	1078/1079-1079/1080
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4. Fatimids:

...	1079/1080-...
The sons of Cayn al-Dawlah b. Abū-Caqīl	...-1089
...	1089-

5. Seljuk:

...	...-1101
Cuzung al-Dawlah Abul-Mahāsin Calī b. Cumar	1101-1111
Majd al-Dawlah Muḥammad b. Cadī	1111

6. *Frankish*:

Eustachius I Grener, lord of Sidon	1111-1124
Eustachius II Grener, lord of Sidon	1124-...
Gerard, lord of Sidon	...-...
Rainald, lord of Sidon	...-1187

7. *Ayyubid-Frankish condominium*:

Ayyubids:

al-Ñāšir Šalāhuddīn Yūsuf b. Ayyūb	1187-1193
al-Afžal Calī b. Yūsuf b. Ayyūb	1193-...
al-Mucažžam b. al-Afžal Calī	...-...
al-Muğīt b. al-Afžal Calī	...-...
al-Muğīt Yūsuf b. al-Muğīt	...-1206
al-Ñashraf Mūsā b. al-Cādil Abū-Bakr b. Ayyūb	1206-1237
al-Ñālih Ismācīl b. al-Cādil Abū-Bakr b. Ayyūb	1237-1240

Franks:

Rainald, lord of Sidon	1192-...
Balian, lord of Sidon	...-1239
Gilles, lord of Sidon	1239-1240

8. *Frankish*:

Gilles, lord of Sidon	1240-1247
Julian, lord of Sidon	1247-1260
<i>Templar Knights</i>	1260-1291

9. *Mamluk*:

...	1291-...
Cassāf b. al-Ñanaš	(in 1488)
Cassāf b. al-Ñanaš	...-1495
Nāširuddīn Muhammad b. al-Ñanaš	(in 1511)
...	...-1516

10. *Ottoman*:

Nāširuddīn Muhammad b. al-Ñanaš	1516-1517
Muhammad b. Qurqmās	1517-...
Nāširuddīn Muhammad b. al-Ñanaš	...-1518
Hasan Bég	...-1520
Sinān	1520
Ahmad b. al-Ñanaš	1520-...

Muhammad b. Qurqmās	...-1522
...	...-1585
Calī Bég	1585-...
...	...-1590
Qurqmās b. Manṣūr b. al-Furayx	1590-1591
...	...-1600
Faxruddīn Bég b. Macn	1600-...
...	...-1607
Calī Bég b. Macn	1607-...
...	...-1609
Ibrāhīm Bég	1609-...
...	...-1613
Muhammad Āğā	1613-...
Hasan Pāšā	1614-1615
Calī Bég b. Macn	1615-...
...	...-...
Naclband Calī Āğā	(in 1631)
...	...-1638
Aḥmad Āğā	1638
...	...-1642
Muhammad Pāšā Arnāvūd	1642-...
...	...-1656
Ismācīl Āğā	1656-...
Hasan Āğā	...-1658
Ismācīl Āğā	1658-1659
Muhammad Āğā	1659-1660
<i>Formation of the Vilayet of Sidon, Safad and Beirut</i>	1660

Governors of Jabal al-Šūf, Kisrawān and of their dependencies:

Aḥmad b. Muḥīm b. Macn	1667-1693
Mūsā b. Calamuddīn	1693-1694
Aḥmad b. Muḥīm b. Macn (2 nd time)	1694-1697
Bašīr Šihāb	1697-1706
Haydar Šihāb	1706-1710
Yūsuf Arslān	1710
Mahmūd Pāšā Abū-Harmūš with Yūsuf Calamuddīn and Manṣūr Calamuddīn	1710-1711
Haydar Šihāb (2 nd time)	1711-1730
Muḥīm Šihāb	1730-1754
Manṣūr Šihāb with Aḥmad Šihāb	1754-1761
Qāsim Šihāb	1761
Manṣūr Šihāb with Aḥmad Šihāb (2 nd time)	1761-1763
Manṣūr Šihāb (alone)	1763-1770
Yūsuf Šihāb	1770-1778
Sayyid Aḥmad Šihāb with Afandī Šihāb	1778

Yūsuf Šihāb (2 nd time)	1778-1780
Sayyid Aḥmad Šihāb (2 nd time)	1780
Yūsuf Šihāb (3 rd time)	1780-1783
Ismācil Šihāb with Sayyid Aḥmad Šihāb	1783
Yūsuf Šihāb (4 th time)	1783-1789
Bašīr Šihāb	1789-1790
Haydar Šihāb with Qacdān Šihāb	1790-1793
Husayn Šihāb with Sacduddīn Šihāb	1793
Bašīr Šihāb (2 nd time)	1793-1794
Husayn Šihāb with Sacduddīn Šihāb (2 nd time)	1794-1795
Bašīr Šihāb (3 rd time)	1795-1799
Husayn Šihāb with Qacdān Šihāb	1799-1800
Bašīr Šihāb (4 th time)	1800-1801
Cabbās Šihāb	1801
Bašīr Šihāb (5 th time)	1801-1820
Hasan Šihāb with Salmān Šihāb	1820-1821
Bašīr Šihāb (6 th time)	1821-1822
Cabbās Šihāb (2 nd time)	1822-1823
Bašīr Šihāb (7 th time)	1823-1840
Bašīr Šihāb	1840-1841
Cumar Pāšā	1842

Governors of the Mountain of the Christians:

Haydar Abul-Lamac	1842-1854
Bašīr Abul-Lamac	1854-1860
Joseph Karam	1860-1861

Governors of the Mountain of the Druzes:

Aḥmad Arslān	1842-1845
Amīn Arslān	1845-1858
Muhammad Arslān	1858-1861

Governors of the Sanjak of Mt Lebanon:

Dāvūd Pāšā	1861-1868
Frankū Pāšā	1868-1873
Rustam Pāšā	1873-1883
Vāṣā Pāšā	1883-1892
Naccūm Pāšā	1892-1902
Mužaffar Pāšā	1902-1907
Yūsuf Frankū Pāšā	1907-1912

Ōhānnés Qūyūmjiyān Pāšā	1912-1915
Calī Munīf Bég	1915-1916
Ismācīl Haqqī Bég	1916-1918
Mumtāz Bég	1918

Governors of the Šūf:

Macn	...-1175
Yūnus b. Macn	1175-1193
Yūsuf b. Yūnus b. Macn	1193-1240
Sayfuddīn Cabdullāh b. Yūsuf b. Macn	1240-1253
Calī b. Sayfuddīn Cabdullāh b. Macn	1253-...
Bašīr b. Calī b. Macn	...-...
Muhammad b. Bašīr b. Macn	...-...
Miczād b. Cizzuddīn Fažā'il b. Miczād	...-...
Sacduddīn b. Muhammād b. Macn	...-...
Cuṭmān b. Sacduddīn b. Macn	...-...
Aḥmad b. Cuṭmān b. Macn	...-...
Mulhīm b. Aḥmad b. Macn	...-1442
Yūnus/Yūsuf b. Mulhīm b. Macn	1442-...
Faxruddīn Cuṭmān b. Mulhīm b. Macn	...-1506
Yūnus b. Macn	1506-1511
Qurqmās b. Yūnus b. Macn	(in 1523)
Faxruddīn b. Macn	...-1544
Qurqmās b. Faxruddīn b. Macn	1544-1585
Calī Bég	1585-...
Faxruddīn Bég b. Qurqmās b. Macn	...-1613
Yūnus b. Qurqmās b. Macn	1613-1614
Nāṣiruddīn al-Tanūxī	1614
Yūnus b. Qurqmās b. Macn	1614-1619
Faxruddīn Bég b. Qurqmās b. Macn	1619-1634
Calī b. Calamuddīn	1634-1636
Mulhīm b. Yūnus b. Macn	1636-1637
Calī b. Calamuddīn	1637-...
Mulhīm b. Yūnus b. Macn	...-1657
Qurqmās and Aḥmad sons of Mulhīm b. Macn	1657-1660
Sirhān b. Cimād	1660-...
Qurqmās and Aḥmad sons of Mulhīm b. Macn	...-1663
Abū-Calwān with Muhammād b. Calamuddīn	1663-...
Aḥmad b. Mulhīm b. Macn	1667-1693
Mūsā b. Calamuddīn	1693-1694
Aḥmad b. Mulhīm b. Macn	1694-1697
Qablān al-Qāzī	...-1712
Calī Junblāt	1712-1778
Qāsim Junblāt	1778-1791

Bašīr Junblāt	1791-1821
Yūsuf Āğā	1821
Bašīr Junblāt	1821-1825
Hammūd Bū-Nakad with Nāṣīf Bū-Nakad	1825-...
...	...-1840
Nucmān Bég Junblāt	1840-1842
Sacīd Bég Junblāt	1842-1861

Governors of Iqlīm al-Xarrūb:

Qablān al-Qāzī	...-1712
Calī Junblāt	1712-1778
Qāsim Junblāt	1778-1791
Bašīr Junblāt	1791-1821
Yūsuf Āğā	1821
Bašīr Junblāt	1821-1825
Husayn Hamādah	1825-...
...	...-1840
Nucmān Bég Junblāt	1840-1842
Sacīd Bég Junblāt	1842-1861

Abbreviations:

CSCO	<i>Corpus Scriptorum Christianorum Orientalium</i>
RCEA	<i>Répertoire Chronologique d'Epigraphie Arabe</i>
RHC	<i>Recueil des Historiens des Croisades</i>
A.	Aramaic
Ar.	Arabic
b.	Ar. <i>ibnu</i> = 'son of'
dim.	diminutive
fem.	feminine
Gr.	Greek
Heb.	Hebrew
Phoe.	Phoenician
L.D.	local dialect
Lt.	Latin
pl.	plural
sg.	singular
Tr.	Turkish

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Transliteration of Arabic, Hebrew, Aramaic and Turkish:

Consonants	Arabic/Turkish	Aramaic/Hebrew	IPA ¹⁵¹
,	ـ	א	[?]
b	ب	ב	[b]
t	ت	ת	[t]
ت	ث		[θ]
g	گ	ג	[g]
j	ج		[j], [dʒ]
h	ح	ח	[h]
x	خ		[x]
d	د	ד	[d]
ذ	ذ		[ð]
r	ر	ר	[r]
z	ز	ز	[z]
s	س	ס	[s]
ش		ש	[ʃ] > [s]
ش	ش	ש	[ʃ]
ص	ص	צ	[s ^y]
ض	ض		[ʒ ^y]/[t ^y]
ط	ط	צ	[t ^y]
ظ	ظ		[ð ^y]
ع	ع	ע	[Ω]
غ	غ		[χ]
p	پ	פ	[p]
f	ف		[f]
ق	ق	ק	[q]
ك	ك	כ	[k]
ل	ل	ל	[l]
m	م	מ	[m]
n	ن	נ	[n]
ه	ه	ה	[h]
w	و	ו	[w]
v	و (Turkish)		[v]
y	ي	י	[j]

	ž	ڇ		[ʒ]
	č	ڏ		[tʃ]
Vowels	é	ـ (Turkish)	Heb. <i>segōl</i> A. <i>rbāṣā</i>	[e] [ɛ]
	ē		Şērē	[e:] [ɛ:]
	á	ـ (Turkish)		[a]
	à	ـ		[æ] [a]
	ā	ـ ـ	Heb. <i>qāmēṣ</i> , <i>qāmēṣ ḥāṭūf</i> A. <i>zgāpā</i>	[æ:] [a:]
	a	ـ	Heb. <i>pataḥ</i> A. <i>ptāḥā</i>	[æ] [a]
	ū	ـ ـ	Heb. <i>šūrēq</i> A. <i>cṣāṣā</i>	[u:]
	u	ـ	Heb. <i>qibbūṣ</i> A. <i>cṣāṣā</i>	[u]
	ı	ـ ـ ـ	Heb. <i>ḥīréq</i> A. <i>ḥbāṣā</i>	[i:]
	i	ـ	Heb. <i>ḥīréq</i> A. <i>ḥbāṣā</i>	[i]
	e		šewā	[ə]
	ō		ḥolém	[o:]
Diphthongs	aw	ــ		[æw] [aw]
	ay	ــ		[æj] [aj]

Note on the 2 types of transliteration of Arabic used in this article:

1. Complete transliteration:

This type is based on the correct pronunciation of the word combined with its orthography. The main characteristics of this type are the following:

- (1) All declensions are shown.
- (2) Feminine ending ــ is written *-atu*.
- (3) Final ــ is transliterated as *à*. Although pronounced like the short vowel *a*, the form *à* is used to distinguish it from a final *a*ـ.
- (4) Initial *a* of the article *al* is retained although in speech it is not pronounced if preceded by a vowel.

E.g.: بَيْتُ الْمَالِ is written *baytu al-māli* instead of *baytu l-māli* although pronounced *baytulmāli*.

- (5) Final بـ is written –*iyyu*.
- (6) Final بـ is written –*iyu*.

This type is mainly used in linguistic discussions.

2. Abbreviated transliteration:

The main characteristics of this type are:

- (1) Declensions are dropped.
- (2) The feminine ending ةـ is transcribed as –*ah* even if followed by a genitive noun.
E.g.: خَرِبَةٌ رَوْحَةٌ is transcribed as *Xaribah Rawhā* not *Xaribatu Rawhā*.
- (3) Final بـ is retained as *à*.
- (4) Final بـ is written –*ī*.
- (5) Final بـ is written –*ī*.

This type is used in the transliteration of names and titles of books.

Note on the transliteration of toponyms written in Arabic:

Like other names, toponyms are written following the abbreviated type of transliteration. Local dialectic pronunciation is not used in the transliteration.

E.g.: زَهْلَةٌ is written *Zahlah* (full transcription: *Zahlatu*) not *Zahlé* or *Zahli*.

Maps:

Note: Maps 1-13 and 15 are based on the 1:200000 topographical map of Lebanon, Direction of Geographic Affairs, Lebanese Army.

Map 1:

1	Bacāṣīr
2	Bakīfā
3	Bakašīn
4	Banamrah
5	Baqcūn
6	Baqṣah, al-
7	Barḡūtiyyah, al-
8	Barjah
9	Basābā
10	Bāšiqiyyah, al-
11	Baṭṭāl, al-
12	Bayqūn
13	Bazaynā
14	Burjayn, al-
15	Cabrā
16	Calmān
17	Cānisiyyah
18	Cānūt
19	Caqlīn
20	Cayn al-Asad
21	Cayn Farayšūn
22	Cayn al-Hawr
23	Dalhamiyyah, al-
24	Dalhūn
25	Dārāyyā
26	Dayr al-Muxallīṣ
27	Dibbiyyah, al-
28	Duwayr, al-
29	Fuxaytah, al-
30	Hajjājiyyah, al-
31	Halyūnah, al-
32	Hārah Bacāṣīr
33	Haṣrūt
34	Iskandarūnah
35	Jadra
36	Jalīliyyah, al-
37	Jamīliyyah, al-
38	Jiyyah, al-
39	Jūn
40	Kafr Fāqūd
41	Kitirmāyah
42	Lāhibiyyah, al-
43	Macniyyah, al-
44	Majdalūnā
45	Maqṣabah
46	Marāh al-Ṭīṭ

47	Marj Barjā
48	Marjīyyāt
49	Mazbūd
50	Mazmūrā
51	Mazracah al-Žahr
52	Muḡayriyyah, al-
53	Muhtaqirah, al-
54	Mušaycā, al-
55	Muṭillah, al-
56	Nabī Yūnas, al-
57	Qalamūn, Ḥiṣn al-
58	Qalcah Abul-Ḥusn
59	Qalcah Buṭnā
60	Qaṣr, al-
61	Qaṣṣūbah
62	Qatlah Cīsā
63	Quraykah, al-
64	Rizzāniyyah, al-
65	Rumaylah, al-
66	Sarcūniyyah, al-
67	Šahīm
68	Šamacrīn
69	Šammīs, al-
70	Siblīn
71	Siyār, al-
72	Tīrūn
73	Turaylā
74	Wādī al-Zaynah
75	Wādī Abū-Yūsuf
76	Wardāniyyah, al-
77	Xandaq, al-
78	Xaribah Bisrī
79	Xaribah Dabaš
80	Zacrūr, al-
81	Zacrūriyyah, al-
82	Žahr al-Maḡārah
83	Zaytūniyyah, al-

Map 2

Administrative divisions in the Abbasid period

- 1: *Kūratu* of Anṭartūs, *Jundu* of Homs
- 2: *Kūratu* of Carqah, *Jundu* of Damascus
- 3: *Kūratu* of Tarābulus, *Jundu* of Damascus
- 4: *Kūratu* of Batrūn, *Jundu* of Damascus
- 5: *Kūratu* of Jubayl, *Jundu* of Damascus

- 6: *Kūratu* of Bayrūt, *Jundu* of Damascus
- 7: *Kūratu* of Şaydā, *Jundu* of Damascus
- 8: *Kūratu* of Şūr, *Jundu* of Jordan
- 9: *Kūratu* of Cakkā, *Jundu* of Jordan
- 10: *Kūratu* of Ṭabarīyyah, *Jundu* of Jordan
- 11: *Kūratu* of al-Hūlah, *Jundu* of Damascus
- 12: *Kūratu* of al-Jawlān, *Jundu* of Damascus
- 13: *Kūratu* of al-Batāniyyah, *Jundu* of Damascus
- 14: *Kūratu* of al-Ğūṭah, *Jundu* of Damascus
- 15: *Kūratu* of al-Zabādānī, *Jundu* of Damascus
- 16: *Kūratu* of Sanīr, *Jundu* of Damascus
- 17: *Kūratu* of Baclabakk, *Jundu* of Damascus
- 18: *Kūratu* or *Iqlīmu* of Homs, *Jundu* of Homs

Map 3

Administrative divisions in the Seljuk, Atabegid and Frankish periods

- 1: Seigneurie of Crac (Hiṣn al-Akrād), County of Tripoli
- 2: Seigneurie of Archas (Carqah), County of Tripoli
- 3: Seigneurie of Gibelaccar (Jabal Cakkār), County of Tripoli
- 4: Jabal al-Žinniyyīn, Kingdom of Baalbak (?)
- 5: Tripoli, County of Tripoli
- 6: La Core de Triple (Kūrah Tarābulus), County of Tripoli
- 7: Seigneurie of Buserra (Jubbah Bašarī), County of Tripoli
- 8: Seigneurie of Boutron (Batrūn), County of Tripoli
- 9: Seigneurie of Gibelet (Jubayl) or Bible, County of Tripoli
- 10: Seigneurie of Moinetre (al-Munayṭirah), County of Tripoli
- 11: Kisrawān, Seigneurie of Barut, Kingdom of Jerusalem
- 12: Barut, Seigneurie of Barut, Kingdom of Jerusalem
- 13: al-Matn, Seigneurie of Barut, Kingdom of Jerusalem
- 14: al-Ğarb, Seigneurie of Barut, Kingdom of Jerusalem
- 15: al-Jurd, Seigneurie of Barut, Kingdom of Jerusalem
- 16: Ssouf dou Ssoueizeni (al-Šūf al-Šuwayzānī), Seigneurie of Schouf, Seigneurie of Seete, Kingdom of Jerusalem
- 17: Schuf Henihati (al-Šūf al-Hīṭī), Seigneurie of Schouf, Seigneurie of Seete, Kingdom of Jerusalem
- 18: Clym el-Kārroub (Iqlīm al-Xarrūb), Seigneurie of Seete, Kingdom of Jerusalem
- 19: Seigneurie of Gezin (Jizzīn) or Ssouff de Medenes et de Beni Eleczem (Šūf al-

- Mayādinah), Seigneurie of Seete, Kingdom of Jerusalem
- 20: Seete, Seigneurie of Seete, Kingdom of Jerusalem
- 21: Iqlīm al-Tuffāḥ, Seigneurie of Seete, Kingdom of Jerusalem
- 22: Clym Essomar (Iqlīm al-Šūmar), Seigneurie of Seete, Kingdom of Jerusalem
- 23: Seigneurie of Beaufort (al-Šaqīf), Seigneurie of Seete, Kingdom of Jerusalem
- 24: Seigneurie of Sur, Kingdom of Jerusalem
- 25: Seigneurie of Chateauneuf (Hūnīn), Kingdom of Jerusalem
- 26: Seigneurie of Escandelion (Iskandarūnah), Kingdom of Jerusalem
- 27: Seigneurie of Toron (Tibnīn), Kingdom of Jerusalem
- 28: al-Hūlah, Seigneurie of Belinas (Frankish) or Kingdom of Bānyās (Islamic)
- 29: Mergium (Marj Cuyūn), Seigneurie of Belinas (Frankish) or Kingdom of Bānyās (Islamic)
- 30: al-Carqūb (?), Seigneurie of Belinas (Frankish) or Kingdom of Bānyās (Islamic)
- 31: Wādī al-Taym, Seigneurie of Belinas (Frankish) or Kingdom of Bānyās (Islamic)
- 32: Kingdom of Baalbak
- 33: al-Munāṣafāt (Frankish and Islamic condominium), County of Tripoli
- 34: Kingdom of Homs
- 35: Jubbah Cassāl or Sanīr, Kingdom of Damascus
- 36: al-Zabādānī, Kingdom of Damascus
- 37: al-Ğūṭah, Kingdom of Damascus
- 38: al-Iqlīm, Kingdom of Damascus
- 39: al-Šacrā', Kingdom of Bostra
- 40: al-Jaydūr or Nawā, Kingdom of Bostra
- 41: al-Şanamayn, Kingdom of Bostra

Map 4

Administrative divisions in the Mamluk period

- 1: *Niyābatu* of Hiṣn al-Akrād, Kingdom of Tripoli
- 2: al-Munāṣafāt, *Niyābatu* of Hiṣn al-Akrād, Kingdom of Tripoli
- 3: Carqah, *Niyābatu* of Hiṣn Cakkār, Kingdom of Tripoli
- 4: *Niyābatu* of Hiṣn Cakkār, Kingdom of Tripoli
- 5: Tripoli, Kingdom of Tripoli
- 6: *Wilāyatū* of al-Žinniyyīn, Kingdom of Tripoli
- 7: *Wilāyatū* of Bašarī, Kingdom of Tripoli
- 8: *Wilāyatū* of Anfah, Kingdom of Tripoli
- 9: *Wilāyatū* of al-Batrūn, Kingdom of Tripoli
- 10: *Wilāyatū* of Jubayl, Kingdom of Tripoli

11: *Wilāyatū* of Jubbah al-Munayṭirah, Kingdom of Tripoli

12: Kisrawān, *Wilāyatū* of Beirut, Kingdom of Damascus

13: Beirut, *Wilāyatū* of Beirut, Kingdom of Damascus

14: al-Matn, *Wilāyatū* of Beirut, Kingdom of Damascus

15: al-Ğarb, *Wilāyatū* of Beirut, Kingdom of Damascus

16: al-Jurd, *Wilāyatū* of Beirut, Kingdom of Damascus

17: al-Şūf al-Şuwayzānī, *Wilāyatū* of Sidon, Kingdom of Damascus

18: al-Şūf al-Hītī, *Wilāyatū* of Sidon, Kingdom of Damascus

19: Iqlīm al-Xarrūb, *Wilāyatū* of Sidon, Kingdom of Damascus

20: Jizzīn, *Wilāyatū* of Sidon, Kingdom of Damascus

21: Sidon, *Wilāyatū* of Sidon, Kingdom of Damascus

22: Iqlīm al-Tuffāh, *Wilāyatū* of Sidon, Kingdom of Damascus

23: Iqlīm al-Şūmar, *Wilāyatū* of Sidon, Kingdom of Damascus

24: al-Şaqīf, *Wilāyatū* of al-Şaqīf, al-Nahārīr and Marj Cuyūn, Kingdom of Safad

25: Marj Cuyūn, *Wilāyatū* of al-Şaqīf, al-Nahārīr and Marj Cuyūn, Kingdom of Safad

26: Hūnīn or al-Nahārīr, *Wilāyatū* of al-Şaqīf, al-Nahārīr and Marj Cuyūn, Kingdom of Safad

27: *Wilāyatū* of Tyre, Kingdom of Safad

28: *Wilāyatū* of Tibnīn, Kingdom of Safad

29: al-Hūlāh, *Wilāyatū* of Bānyās, Kingdom of Damascus

30: al-Carqūb, *Wilāyatū* of Bānyās, Kingdom of Damascus

31: Wādī al-Taym, *Wilāyatū* of Bānyās, Kingdom of Damascus

32: *Wilāyatū* of al-Biqāc al-Cazīzī, Kingdom of Damascus

33: *Wilāyatū* of al-Biqāc al-Baclabakkī, Kingdom of Damascus

34: *Niyābatū* of Homs, Kingdom of Damascus

35: Jubbah Cassāl, *Barru* of Damascus, Kingdom of Damascus

36: Wādī Baradā, al-Zabadānī, Kingdom of Damascus

37: al-Zabadānī, Kingdom of Damascus

38: Iqlīm al-Ballān, al-Zabadānī, Kingdom of Damascus

39: al-Ğūṭah, *Barru* of Damascus, Kingdom of Damascus

40: Iqlīm al-Dārānī, *Barru* of Damascus, Kingdom of Damascus

41: Wādī al-Cajam, *Barru* of Damascus, Kingdom of Damascus

42: Iqlīm al-Zabīb, *Barru* of Damascus, Kingdom of Damascus

43: *Wilāyatū* of al-Şacrā', Kingdom of Damascus

44: *Wilāyatū* of Nawā, Kingdom of Damascus

45: *Wilāyatū* of al-Şanamayn, Kingdom of Damascus

Map 5

Administrative divisions in 16th century

1: Nahiye of Arca, Sanjak of Tripoli

2a: Nahiye of Cakkār, Sanjak of Tripoli

2b: *Yaylāqāt* of Marjhīn and Rašbacāl, Nahiye of Cakkār, Sanjak of Tripoli

3: Nahiye of al-Manāṣif, Sanjak of Tripoli

4: Nahiye of al-Żinniyah, Sanjak of Tripoli

5: Nahiye of al-Zāwiyah, Sanjak of Tripoli

6: Nahiye of Tripoli, Sanjak of Tripoli

7: Nahiye of al-Kūrah, Sanjak of Tripoli

8: Nahiye of Anfah, Sanjak of Tripoli

9: Nahiye of Bašarrī, Sanjak of Tripoli

10: Nahiye of Batrun, Sanjak of Tripoli

11: Nahiye of Jubayl, Sanjak of Tripoli

12: Cāqūrā, in the nahiye of Baalbak

13: Nahiye of Futūh Banī Raħħäl, Sanjak of Tripoli

14: Nahiye of al-Munayṭirah, Sanjak of Tripoli

15: Nahiye of Kisrawān, Caza of Beirut, Sanjak of Beirut and Sidon

16: Nahiye of al-Matn, Caza of Beirut, Sanjak of Beirut and Sidon

17: Nahiye of Beirut, Caza of Beirut, Sanjak of Beirut and Sidon

18: Nahiye of al-Ğarb, Caza of Beirut, Sanjak of Beirut and Sidon

19: Nahiye of al-Jurd, Caza of Beirut, Sanjak of Beirut and Sidon

20: Nahiye of Sūf al-Hītī, Caza of Sidon, Sanjak of Beirut and Sidon

21: Nahiye of Şūf al-Şuwayzānī, Caza of Sidon, Sanjak of Beirut and Sidon

22: Nahiye of Iqlīm al-Xarrūb, Caza of Sidon, Sanjak of Beirut and Sidon

23: Nahiye of Jizzīn, Caza of Sidon, Sanjak of Beirut and Sidon

24: Nahiye of Iqlīm al-Tuffāh, Caza of Sidon, Sanjak of Beirut and Sidon

25: Nahiye of Sidon, Caza of Sidon, Sanjak of Beirut and Sidon

26: Nahiye of Iqlīm al-Şūmar, Caza of Sidon, Sanjak of Beirut and Sidon

27: Nahiye of al-Şaqīf, Sanjak of Safad

28: Nahiye of Tibnīn Banī Bišārah, Sanjak of Safad
 29: Nahiye of Marj Cuyūn, Nahiye of Tibnīn Banī Bišārah, Sanjak of Safad
 30: Nahiye of al-Ḥūlāh, Sanjak of Damascus
 31: Nahiye of al-Carqūb, Sanjak of Damascus
 32: Nahiye of Wādī al-Taym, Sanjak of Damascus
 33: Nahiye of Šūf al-Bayyāz, Nahiye of Biqāc al-Cazīz, Sanjak of Damascus
 34: Nahiye of Šūf al-Harrādīn, Nahiye of Biqāc al-Cazīz, Sanjak of Damascus
 35: Nahiye of Qurnah, Nahiye of Biqāc al-Cazīz, Sanjak of Damascus
 36: Nahiye of Hammārā, Nahiye of Biqāc al-Cazīz, Sanjak of Damascus
 37: Nahiye of Iqlīm al-Ballān, Nahiye of al-Zabadānī, Sanjak of Damascus
 38: Nahiye of Wādī Baradā, Nahiye of al-Zabadānī, Sanjak of Damascus
 39: Nahiye of al-Zabadānī, Nahiye of al-Zabadānī, Sanjak of Damascus
 40: Nahiye of Jubbah Cassāl, Sanjak of Damascus
 41: Nahiye of Baalbak, Sanjak of Damascus
 42: Nahiye of Homs, Sanjak of Homs
 43: Nahiye of Huṣn al-Akrād, Sanjak of Tripoli
 44: Nahiye of al-Ğūṭah, Sanjak of Damascus
 45: Nahiye of Iqlīm al-Dārānī, Nahiye of Wādī al-Cajam, Sanjak of Damascus
 46: Nahiye of Iqlīm al-Zabīb, Nahiye of al-Qunayṭirah, Sanjak of Damascus
 47: Nahiye of Wādī al-Cajam, Nahiye of Wādī al-Cajam, Sanjak of Damascus
 48: Nahiye of al-Šacrā', Nahiye of al-Qunayṭirah, Sanjak of Damascus
 49: Nahiye of al-Jaydūr, Nahiye of al-Qunayṭirah, Sanjak of Damascus
 50: Nahiye of Banū Kilāb, Nahiye of Hauran, Sanjak of Damascus

Map 6

Administrative divisions in 1832

1: Nahiye of Cakkār, Sanjak of Tripoli, Vilayet of Tripoli
 2: Nahiye of al-Hirmil, Nahiye of Jubayl, Vilayet of Tripoli
 3: Nahiye of al-Žinnīyyah, Sanjak of Tripoli, Vilayet of Tripoli
 4: Nahiye of al-Minyah, Sanjak of Tripoli, Vilayet of Tripoli
 5: Tripoli, Sanjak of Tripoli, Vilayet of Tripoli
 6: Nahiye of al-Zāwiyah, Nahiye of Jubayl, Vilayet of Tripoli

7: Nahiye of Lower Kūrah, Sanjak of Tripoli, Vilayet of Tripoli
 8: Nahiye of al-Quwayṭic, Nahiye of Jubayl, Vilayet of Tripoli
 9: Nahiye of Upper Kūrah, Nahiye of Jubayl, Vilayet of Tripoli
 10: Nahiye of Jubbah Bašarrī, Nahiye of Jubayl, Vilayet of Tripoli
 11: Nahiye of Batrun, Nahiye of Jubayl, Vilayet of Tripoli
 12: Nahiye of Jubayl, Nahiye of Jubayl, Vilayet of Tripoli
 13: Nahiye of al-Futūh, Nahiye of Jubayl, Vilayet of Tripoli
 14: Nahiye of Kisrawān, Nahiye of Jabal al-Šūf and Kisrawān, Vilayet of Sidon
 15: Nahiye of al-Qāṭic, Nahiye of Jabal al-Šūf and Kisrawān, Vilayet of Sidon
 16: Nahiye of al-Matn, Nahiye of Jabal al-Šūf and Kisrawān, Vilayet of Sidon
 17: Nahiye of Sāhil Bayrūt, Nahiye of Jabal al-Šūf and Kisrawān, Vilayet of Sidon
 18: Beirut, Vilayet of Sidon
 19: Nahiye of Upper Čārb, Nahiye of Jabal al-Šūf and Kisrawān, Vilayet of Sidon
 20: Nahiye of Lower Čārb, Nahiye of Jabal al-Šūf and Kisrawān, Vilayet of Sidon
 21: Nahiye of al-Jurd, Nahiye of Jabal al-Šūf and Kisrawān, Vilayet of Sidon
 22: Nahiye of al-Carqūb, Nahiye of Jabal al-Šūf and Kisrawān, Vilayet of Sidon
 23: Nahiye of al-Šāħħār, Nahiye of Jabal al-Šūf and Kisrawān, Vilayet of Sidon
 24: Nahiye of al-Manāṣif, Nahiye of Jabal al-Šūf and Kisrawān, Vilayet of Sidon
 25: Nahiye of al-Šūf, Nahiye of Jabal al-Šūf and Kisrawān, Vilayet of Sidon
 26: Nahiye of Iqlīm al-Xarrūb, Nahiye of Jabal al-Šūf and Kisrawān, Vilayet of Sidon
 27: Nahiye of Jizzīn, Nahiye of Jabal al-Šūf and Kisrawān, Vilayet of Sidon
 28: Nahiye of Iqlīm al-Tuffāh, Nahiye of Jabal al-Šūf and Kisrawān, Vilayet of Sidon
 29: Nahiye of Jabal al-Rayhān, Nahiye of Jabal al-Šūf and Kisrawān, Vilayet of Sidon
 30: Sidon, Vilayet of Sidon
 31: Nahiye of Iqlīm al-Tuffāh, Vilayet of Sidon
 32: Nahiye of Iqlīm al-Šūmar, Vilayet of Sidon
 33: Nahiye of al-Šaqīf, Vilayet of Sidon
 34: Nahiye of Marj Cuyūn, Vilayet of Sidon
 35: Nahiye of Bilād Bišārah, Vilayet of Sidon
 36: Nahiye of Hāšbayyā (Lower Wādī al-Taym), Vilayet of Šām
 37: Nahiye of Rāšayyā (Upper Wādī al-Taym), Vilayet of Šām
 38: Nahiye of Biqāc al-Cazīz, Vilayet of Šām

- 39: Nahiye of Baalbak, Vilayet of Šām
- 40: Nahiye of al-Zabadānī, Vilayet of Šām
- 41: Nahiye of Jubbah Cassāl, Vilayet of Šām
- 42: Nahiye of Wādī Baradā, Vilayet of Šām
- 43: Nahiye of al-Ğūṭah, Vilayet of Šām
- 44: Nahiye of Iqlīm al-Ballān, Vilayet of Šām
- 45: Nahiye of Wādī al-Cajam, Vilayet of Šām
- 46: Nahiye of al-Hūlāh, Vilayet of Šām
- 47: Nahiye of al-Qunaytirah, Vilayet of Šām
- 48: Nahiye of Hauran, Vilayet of Šām

Map 7

Administrative divisions in 1842-1860

- 1: Nahiye of Cakkār, Sanjak of Tripoli, Vilayet of Sidon
- 2: Nahiye of al-Hirmil, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Christians, Vilayet of Sidon
- 3: Nahiye of al-Žinniyyah, Sanjak of Tripoli, Vilayet of Sidon
- 4: Nahiye of al-Minyah, Sanjak of Tripoli, Vilayet of Sidon
- 5: Tripoli, Sanjak of Tripoli, Vilayet of Sidon
- 6: Nahiye of al-Zāwiyyah, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Christians, Vilayet of Sidon
- 7: Nahiye of Lower Kūrah, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Christians, Vilayet of Sidon
- 8: Nahiye of al-Quwayṭīc, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Christians, Vilayet of Sidon
- 9: Nahiye of Upper Kūrah, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Christians, Vilayet of Sidon
- 10: Nahiye of Jubbah Bašarrī, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Christians, Vilayet of Sidon
- 11: Nahiye of Batrun, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Christians, Vilayet of Sidon
- 12: Nahiye of Jubayl, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Christians, Vilayet of Sidon
- 13: Nahiye of al-Munayṭirah, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Christians, Vilayet of Sidon
- 14: Nahiye of al-Futūh, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Christians, Vilayet of Sidon
- 15: Nahiye of Kisrawān, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Christians, Vilayet of Sidon
- 16: Nahiye of al-Qāṭīc, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Christians, Vilayet of Sidon
- 17: Nahiye of al-Matn, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Christians, Vilayet of Sidon
- 18: Nahiye of Sāhil Bayrūt, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Christians, Vilayet of Sidon
- 19: Nahiye of Sāhil Bayrūt, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Druzes, Vilayet of Sidon
- 20: Beirut, Vilayet of Sidon
- 21: Nahiye of Upper Ġarb, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Druzes, Vilayet of Sidon
- 22: Nahiye of Lower Ġarb, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Druzes, Vilayet of Sidon

- 23: Nahiye of al-Jurd, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Druzes, Vilayet of Sidon
- 24: Nahiye of al-Carqūb, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Druzes, Vilayet of Sidon
- 25: Nahiye of al-Šahhār, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Druzes, Vilayet of Sidon
- 26: Nahiye of al-Manāṣif, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Druzes, Vilayet of Sidon
- 27: Nahiye of al-Šūf, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Druzes, Vilayet of Sidon
- 28: Nahiye of Iqlīm al-Xarrūb, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Druzes, Vilayet of Sidon
- 29: Nahiye of Jizzīn, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Druzes, Vilayet of Sidon
- 30: Nahiye of Iqlīm al-Tuffāh, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Druzes, Vilayet of Sidon
- 31: Nahiye of Jabal al-Rayhān, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Druzes, Vilayet of Sidon
- 32: Sidon, Vilayet of Sidon
- 33: Nahiye of Jibāc, Sanjak of Bilād Bišārah, Vilayet of Sidon
- 34: Nahiye of Iqlīm al-Šūmar, Sanjak of Bilād Bišārah, Vilayet of Sidon
- 35: Nahiye of al-Šaqīf, Sanjak of Bilād Bišārah, Vilayet of Sidon
- 36: Nahiye of Marj Cuyūn, Sanjak of Bilād Bišārah, Vilayet of Sidon
- 37: Nahiye of Tibnīn, Sanjak of Bilād Bišārah, Vilayet of Sidon
- 38: Nahiye of Hūnīn, Sanjak of Bilād Bišārah, Vilayet of Sidon
- 39: Nahiye of Macrakah, Sanjak of Bilād Bišārah, Vilayet of Sidon
- 40: Nahiye of Qānā, Sanjak of Bilād Bišārah, Vilayet of Sidon
- 41: Nahiye of Tyre, Sanjak of Bilād Bišārah, Vilayet of Sidon
- 42: Caza of Hāṣbayyā, Vilayet of Šām
- 43: Caza of Rāṣayyā, Vilayet of Šām
- 44: Sanjak of Biqāc al-Cazīz, Vilayet of Šām
- 45: Sanjak of Baalbak, Vilayet of Šām

Map 8

Administrative divisions in 1861-1918

- 1: Nahiye of al-Durayb, Caza of Cakkār, Sanjak of Tirpoli
- 2: Nahiye of al-Jūmah, Caza of Cakkār, Sanjak of Tirpoli
- 3: Nahiye of al-Qayṭac, Caza of Cakkār, Sanjak of Tirpoli
- 4: Caza of Tripoli, Sanjak of Tripoli
- 5: Caza of al-Žinniyyah, Sanjak of Tripoli
- 6: Nahiye of al-Zāwiyyah, Caza of Batrun, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

7: Nahiye of Ihdin, Caza of Batrun, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

8: Bašarrī, Caza of Batrun, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

9: Nahiye of al-Hirmil, Caza of Batrun, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

10: Nahiye of Hašrūn, Caza of Batrun, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

11: Nahiye of Qanāt, Caza of Batrun, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

12: Nahiye of Tannūrīn (Upper Batrun), Caza of Batrun, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

13: Nahiye of Middle Batrun, Caza of Batrun, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

14: Nahiye of Lower Batrun, Caza of Batrun, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

15: Nahiye of Northern Kūrah, Caza of al-Kūrah, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

16: Nahiye of Middle Kūrah, Caza of al-Kūrah, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

17: Nahiye of al-Quwayṭīc, Caza of al-Kūrah, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

18: Caza of al-Kūrah, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

19: Nahiye of Lower Jubayl, Caza of Kisrawān, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

20: Nahiye of Upper Jubayl, Caza of Kisrawān, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

21: Nahiye of Jurd Jubayl, Caza of Kisrawān, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

22: Nahiye of al-Munayṭirah, Caza of Kisrawān, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

23: Nahiye of al-Futūh, Caza of Kisrawān, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

24: Nahiye of Jurd Kisrawān, Caza of Kisrawān, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

25: Nahiye of Ĝusṭā, Caza of Kisrawān, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

26: Nahiye of Jūniyah, Caza of Kisrawān, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

27: Nahiye of al-Zūq, Caza of Kisrawān, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

28: Nahiye of Šimistār, Caza of Kisrawān, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

29: Caza of Zahlah, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

30: Nahiye of al-Qāṭīc, Caza of Matn, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

31: Baskintā, Caza of Matn, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

32: Nahiye of al-Šuwayr, Caza of Matn, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

33: Caza of Matn, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

34: Nahiye of Upper Matn, Caza of Matn, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

35: Nahiye of al-Sāhil, Caza of Matn, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

36: Beirut

37: Nahiye of Farther Ĝarb, Caza of al-Šūf, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

38: Nahiye of Northern Ĝarb, Caza of al-Šūf, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

39: Nahiye of Southern Ĝarb, Caza of al-Šūf, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

40: Nahiye of Northern Jurd, Caza of al-Šūf, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

41: Nahiye of Northern Carqūb, Caza of al-Šūf, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

42: Nahiye of Southern Jurd, Caza of al-Šūf, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

43: Nahiye of Upper Carqūb, Caza of al-Šūf, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

44: Nahiye of Southern Carqūb, Caza of al-Šūf, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

45: Nahiye of al-Šūfān, Caza of al-Šūf, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

46: Nahiye of Iqlīm al-Xarrūb, Caza of al-Šūf, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

47: Nahiye of al-Manāṣif, Caza of al-Šūf, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

48: Nahiye of al-Šāħħār, Caza of al-Šūf, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

49: Nahiye of Dayr al-Qamar, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

50: Nahiye of Iqlīm al-Tuffāh, Caza of Jizzīn, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

51: Caza of Jizzīn, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

52: Nahiye of Jabal al-Rayhān, Caza of Jizzīn, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

53: Sidon

54: Nahiye of Jibāc, Caza of Sidon

55: Nahiye of Iqlīm al-Šūmar, Caza of Sidon

56: Nahiye of al-Šaqīf, Caza of Sidon

57: Nahiye of Marjuyūn, Caza of Sidon

58: Nahiye of Tibnīn, Caza of Tyre

59: Nahiye of Hūnīn, Caza of Tyre

60: Nahiye of Macrakah, Caza of Tyre

61: Nahiye of Qānā, Caza of Tyre

62: Tyre

63: Caza of Hāšbayyā

64: Caza of Rāšayyā

65: Nahiye of Eastern Biqāc

66: Nahiye of Western Biqāc

67: Caza of Baalbak

68: Nahiye of al-Šacrā', Caza of Cakkār, Sanjak of Tripoli

Map 9

Administrative divisions in 1925

- 1: Nahiye of Qubayyāt, District of Tripoli
- 2: Nahiye of Halbā, District of Tripoli
- 3: Nahiye of Sīr, District of Tripoli
- 4: Nahiye of Zaġartā, District of Tripoli

5: Directly belonging to the center of the District of Tripoli

6: Nahiye of Amyūn, District of Batrun

7: Nahiye of Bašarrī, District of Batrun

8: Nahiye of Dūma, District of Batrun

9: Directly belonging to Batrun

10: Nahiye of Jubayl, District of Kisrawān

11: Nahiye of Qarṭabā, District of Kisrawān

12: Nahiye of Kufūr, District of Kisrawān

13: Nahiye of Rayfun, District of Kisrawān

14: Directly belonging to the center of the District of Kisrawān

15: Nahiye of Bikfayyā, District of Matn

16: Nahiye of Šuwayr, District of Matn

17: Nahiye of Baskintā, District of Matn

18: Nahiye of Hammānā, District of Matn

19: Directly belonging to the center of the District of Matn

20: District of Beirut

21: Nahiye of Šuwayfāt, District of Šūf

22: Nahiye of Cālayh, District of Šūf

23: Nahiye of Rišmayyā, District of Šūf

24: Nahiye of Cayn Zahaltā, District of Šūf

25: Nahiye of Muxtārah, District of Šūf

26: Nahiye of Šāhīm, District of Šūf

27: Autonomous Nahiye of Dayr al-Qamar

28: Nahiye of Jizzīn, District of Sidon

29: Nahiye of Nabaṭiyyah, District of Sidon

30: Nahiye of Cadlūn, District of Sidon

31: Directly belonging to the center of the District of Sidon

32: Nahiye of Tibnīn, District of Tyre

33: Nahiye of Calmā, District of Tyre

34: Directly belonging to the center of the District of Tyre

35: Nahiye of Hāšbayyā, District of Marjcuyūn

36: Directly belonging to the center of the District of Marjcuyūn

37: Nahiye of Rāšayyā, District of Zahlah

38: Nahiye of Ṣigbīn, District of Zahlah

39: Nahiye of Qabb Ilyās, District of Zahlah

40: Directly belonging to the center of the District of Zahlah

41: Nahiye of Ṭalyā, District of Baalbak

42: Nahiye of Dayr al-Ahmar, District of Baalbak

43: Nahiye of Hirml, District of Baalbak

44: Nahiye of Rās Baclabakk, District of Baalbak

45: Directly belonging to the center of the District of Baalbak

Map 10

Administrative divisions in 1930

1: Caza of Cakkār, District of Northern Lebanon

2: Caza of Tripoli, District of Northern Lebanon

3: Caza of Zaġartā, District of Northern Lebanon

4: Caza of Kūrah, District of Northern Lebanon

5: Caza of Batrun, District of Northern Lebanon

6: Caza of Kisrawān, District of Mt Lebanon

7: Caza of Matn, District of Mt Lebanon

8: Caza of Bacabdā, District of Mt Lebanon

9: Caza of Cālayh, District of Mt Lebanon

10: Caza of Šūf, District of Mt Lebanon

11: District of Beirut

12: Caza of Jizzīn, District of Southern Lebanon

13: Caza of Sidon, District of Southern Lebanon

14: Caza of Tyre, District of Southern Lebanon

15: Caza of Marjcuyūn, District of Southern Lebanon

16: Caza of Rāšayyā, District of Biqāc

17: Caza of Zahlah, District of Biqāc

18: Caza of Baalbak, District of Biqāc

19: Caza of Hirmil, District of Biqāc

Map 11

Administrative divisions in 2006

1: District of Cakkār

2: Caza of Zinniyyah and Minyah, District of the North

3: Caza of Zaġartā, District of the North

4: Caza of Kūrah, District of the North

5: Caza of Bašarrī, District of the North

6: Caza of Batrun, District of the North

7: Caza of Jubayl, District of Mt Lebanon

8: Caza of Kisrawān, District of Mt Lebanon

9: Caza of Matn, District of Mt Lebanon

10: Caza of Bacabdā, District of Mt Lebanon

11: Caza of Cālayh, District of Mt Lebanon

12: Caza of Šūf, District of Mt Lebanon

13: Beirut

14: Caza of Jizzīn, District of Nabaṭiyyah

15: Caza of Nabaṭiyyah, District of Nabaṭiyyah

16: Caza of Marjcuyūn, District of Nabaṭiyyah

17: Caza of Hāšbayyā, District of Nabaṭiyyah

18: Caza of Sidon, District of the South

19: Caza of Tyre, District of the South

20: Caza of Bint Jubayl, District of the South

21: Caza of Rāšayyā, District of Biqāc

22: Caza of Western Biqāc, District of Biqāc

23: Caza of Zahlah, District of Biqāc

24: Caza of Baalbak, District of Baalbak-Hirmil

25: Caza of Hirmil, District of Baalbak-Hirmil

Map 12

Ethnic distribution in the 16th century

S: Sunni majority

Sh: Shiite majority

D: Druze majority

C: Christian majority

C + S + Sh: Christian majority with the presence
of Sunnis and Shiites

Map 13
Iqlīm al-Xarrūb in the 16th century

1	Bacāṣīr
8	Barjah
9	Basābā
12	Bayqūn
14	Burjayn, al-
18	Cānūt
24	Dalhūn
25	Dārāyyā
33	Haṣrūt
38	Jiyyah, al-
39	Jūn
41	Kitirmāyah

43	Macniyyah, al-
49	Mazbūd
52	Muğayriyyah, al-
65	Rumaylah, al-
67	Šahīm
70	Siblīn
76	Wardāniyyah, al-
81	Zacrūriyyah, al-

Map 14
Extent of the Mardaite rebellion

Map 15
**Settlements mentioned in the Frankish period
and the limits of Cānūt and Dārāyyā**

¹ al-Hajjār, *Tārīx Iqlīm al-Xarrūb*, p. 15.

² The dialect of Iqlīm al-Xarrūb and that of Šahīm particularly is described by Henry Fleisch, “*Le Parler Arabe de Šhīm (Liban)*”, in Fleisch, *Etudes d’Arabe Dialectal*.

³ al-Balādūrī, *Futūh al-Buldān*, pp. 120-130. al-Wāqidī, *Futūh al-Šām*, vol. 1, pp. 68-69, 92. al-Tabarī, *Tārīx al-Tabarī*, vol. 3, pp. 434-442. Ibn al-Atīr, *al-Kāmil*, vol. 2, pp. 427-429, 491. Theophanes, *Chronographia*, vol. 1, pp. 336-339. al-Azdī, *Kitāb Futūh al-Šām*, pp. 238-239. Xalīfah b. Xayyāt, *Tārīx*, vol. 1, pp. 113, 117.

⁴ Known as Jabal al-Lukkām and al-Jabal al-Aswad in Arabic, Tūrā Ukkāmā in Syriac, and Μαῦπον “Opoç in Greek.

⁵ Theophanes, *Chronographia*, vol. 1, pp. 355-356. al-Balādūrī, *Futūh al-Buldān*, p. 160. Agapius of Hierapolis, *Historia Universalis*, p. 352. *Anonymi Auctoris Chronicon ad Annum Christi 1234 Pertinens*, p. 224. Michael the Syrian, *Chronique*, vol. 2, p. 455.

⁶ Theophanes, *Chronographia*, vol. 1, pp. 364-366.

⁷ *Chronica Minora II*, p. 175. Fahd, *Kitāb al-Hudā*, p. 94.

⁸ The name John Maron *Yūhammān Mārūn* means ‘John of the Monastery of St Maron’.

⁹ *Chronica Minora II*, p. 175. Fahd, *Kitāb al-Hudā*, p. 94. Chartouni, *Le Traité des «Dix Chapitres»*, pp. 26-27, 29.

¹⁰ Dibs, *al-Jāmic al-Muṣaṣṣal*, pp 39-49

¹¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 50-51.

¹² al-Mascūdī, *Kitāb at-Tanbih wa'l-Ischrāf*, p. 153.

¹³ *al-Sijill al-Arslānī*, pp. 63-64. al-Šidyāq, *Chronique des Notables du Mont Liban*, vol. 2, p. 499.

¹⁴ Theophanes, *Chronographia*, vol. 1, p. 361. al-Balādūrī, *Futūh al-Buldān*, p. 160. Ibn Casākir, *Tārīx Dimašq*, vol. 20, pp. 145. Agapius of Hierapolis, *Historia Universalis*, p. 355. *Anonymi Auctoris Chronicon ad Annum Christi 1234 Pertinens*, p. 227. al-Yaqqūbī, *Tārīx*, vol. 2, p. 269.

¹⁵ Theophanes, *Chronographia*, vol. 1, pp. 363-364. Agapius of Hierapolis, *Historia Universalis*, p. 355. *Anonymi Auctoris Chronicon ad Annum Christi 1234 Pertinens*, p. 227. Michael the Syrian, *Chronique*, vol. 2, p. 469. Ibn Casākir, *Tārīx Dimašq*, vol. 20, pp. 145-146. al-Balādūrī, *Futūh al-Buldān*, pp. 160-161. al-Tabarī, *Tārīx al-Tabarī*, vol. 6, p. 150.

¹⁶ Ibn Casākir gives the date as 142 H. (759/760) and 143 H. (760/761). Theophanes gives the date as 6252 AM (759/760).

¹⁷ Theophanes, *Chronographia*, vol. 1, p. 431. al-Balādūrī, *Futūh al-Buldān*, p. 162. Ibn Casākir, *Tārīx Dimašq*, vol. 18, pp. 265-267. Ibn Sallām, *Kitāb al-Amwāl*, pp. 182-183.

¹⁸ al-Awzācī was one of the Muslim notables of this period. He lived in Beirut and died in 773.

¹⁹ al-Balādūrī, *Futūh al-Buldān*, p. 162. Ibn Sallām, *Kitāb al-Amwāl*, pp. 182-183.

²⁰ Ibn Casākir, *Tārīx Dimašq*, vol. 32, p. 299.

²¹ Ancestor of the Druze Arslān family.

²² *al-Sijill al-Arslānī*, pp. 13-14, 44. al-Šidyāq, *Chronique des Notables du Mont Liban*, vol. 2, p. 495.

²³ *al-Sijill al-Arslānī*, pp. 44-45. al-Šidyāq, *Chronique des Notables du Mont Liban*, vol. 2, p. 495.

²⁴ That two independent sources indicate the same date means that this date should be correct.

²⁵ al-Balādūrī, *Futūh al-Buldān*, p. 164.

²⁶ Southern Mt Lebanon was known as Jabal Cāmilah. Now it is known as Jabal Cāmil, the abbreviation of Jabal Cāmilah. The Shiites of southern Mt Lebanon descend mainly from the tribe of Cāmilah.

²⁷ The Alaouite Mountains were known as Jabal Tanūx and Jabal Bahrā’. The modern Alaouites descend mainly from these two tribes.

²⁸ *al-Sijill al-Arslānī*, pp. 55-56.

²⁹ ‘River of death’. The river acquired this name after the battle.

³⁰ al-Šidyāq, *Chronique des Notables du Mont Liban*, vol. 2, p. 496.

³¹ *Ibid.*, vol. 2, p. 496.

³² *Ibid.*, vol. 2, p. 497.

³³ *al-Sijill al-Arslānī*, pp. 55-56. al-Šidyāq, *Chronique des Notables du Mont Liban*, vol. 2, p. 498.

³⁴ *al-Sijill al-Arslānī*, pp. 63-64, 73. al-Šidyāq, *Chronique des Notables du Mont Liban*, vol. 2, p. 499.

³⁵ al-Anṭākī, *Tārīx*, p. 143. Ibn Tağrī Bardī, *al-Nujūm al-Zāhirah*, vol. 4, p. 33.

³⁶ Ibn Šaddād, *al-Aclāq al-Xaṭīrah*, vol. 2, pt. 2, pp. 98-99.

³⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 99.

³⁸ Ibn al-Qalānīsī, *Dayl Tārīx Dimašq*, p. 120.

³⁹ Honigmann, *Le Synekdēmos*, pp. 66.

⁴⁰ Ibn Casākir, *Tārīx Dimašq*, vol. 49, p. 302; vol. 53, p. 344; vol. 59, p. 13 etc.

⁴¹ Ibn Xurdādībah, *al-Masālik wa al-Mamālik*, p. 75.

⁴² RCEA, vol. 9, p. 188.

⁴³ *al-Sijill al-Arslānī*, pp. 51.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 13, 47.

⁴⁵ Ibn Hawqal, *Opus Geographicum*, p. 167.

⁴⁶ William of Tyre, *Historia Rerum*, 11.14. Ibn al-Qalānīsī, p. 171.

⁴⁷ Röhricht, *Regesta Regni Hierosolymitani*, I, p. 18.

⁴⁸ William of Tyre, *Historia Rerum*, 13.25.

⁴⁹ Ṣāliḥ b. Yahyā, *Tārīx Bayrūt*, p. 43.

⁵⁰ Ibn Ṣaddād, *Sīrah al-Sulṭān Ṣalāḥuddīn al-Ayyūbī*, p. 159. Ibn Ṣaddād, *al-Aclāq al-Xaṭīrah*, vol. 2, pt. 2, p. 99. *L'Estoire de Eracles Empereur*, RHC, *Historiens Occidentaux*, Tome II, 13:47, p. 71.

⁵¹ Ibn Ṣaddād, *Sīrah al-Sulṭān Ṣalāḥuddīn al-Ayyūbī*, p. 210. *L'Estoire de Eracles Empereur*, 26:9, p. 187-188.

⁵² *L'Estoire de Eracles Empereur*, 26:17, p. 199.

⁵³ Abū-Šāmah, *al-Dayl calā al-Rawżatayn*, p. 103. The district of Jizzīn was known as Šūf al-Mayādinah = 'the highlands of the Mayādinah'. The people of this district were Shiites and were called in Arabic *al-Mayādinah* الميادينة.

⁵⁴ *L'Estoire de Eracles Empereur*, 32:25, p. 365.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, 33:8, p. 374.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, 33:48, p. 418. Ibn Ṣaddād, *al-Aclāq al-Xaṭīrah*, vol. 2, pt. 2, pp. 100, 159.

⁵⁷ Ibn Ṣaddād, *al-Aclāq al-Xaṭīrah*, vol. 2, pt. 2, p. 159.

⁵⁸ *L'Estoire de Eracles Empereur*, 34:2, p. 440-441. Ibn Ṣaddād, *al-Aclāq al-Xaṭīrah*, vol. 2, pt. 2, p. 100.

⁵⁹ Ṣāliḥ b. Yahyā, *Tārīx Bayrūt*, p. 56. Xažīr is the son of Muḥammad son of Hajjī son of Karāmah who possessed Barjah and Bacāṣīr as fiefs as stated before.

⁶⁰ Röhricht, *Regesta Regni Hierosolymitani*, I, p. 329.

⁶¹ *Ibid.*, p. 329.

⁶² *Ibid.*, p. 329.

⁶³ *Ibid.*, pp. 329-330.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 330.

⁶⁵ Now al-Marwāniyyah.

⁶⁶ Iqlīm al-Šūmar.

⁶⁷ Now Cānūt. *f* in *Hanouf* is a corruption of *t*.

⁶⁸ Now Dārāyyā.

⁶⁹ Röhricht, *Regesta Regni Hierosolymitani*, I, p. 330.

⁷⁰ Now Ziftā.

⁷¹ Now Tiffāḥtā.

⁷² Now Mazracah al-Dāwūdiyyah.

⁷³ The name of this village survives now in the name of the spring of Cayn al-Musayjah.

⁷⁴ Now al-Jalīliyyah.

⁷⁵ Now al-Zacrūriyyah.

⁷⁶ Now Bakīfā. *s* in *Bequifs* is a corruption of *a* or *e*.

⁷⁷ Now the valley of Nahr al-Hammām.

⁷⁸ Now Šāhīm.

⁷⁹ Now al-Burjayn.

⁸⁰ Now surviving in the name of Qalcah Buṭnā. This location contains ancient ruins (cf. Yūnas, *al-Macālim al-Atāriyyah*, p. 202-203).

⁸¹ Now surviving in the name of Cayn Farayšūn (cf. Yūnas, *al-Macālim al-Atāriyyah*, p. 203-204).

⁸² Unknown.

⁸³ Now surviving in the name of Xaribah Dabaš. This location contains ancient ruins (cf. Yūnas, *al-Macālim al-Atāriyyah*, p. 204-205).

⁸⁴ Unknown. *el-Hämmem* suggests that it is close to Nahr al-Hammām.

⁸⁵ Now Mazracah Turaylā (cf. Yūnas, *al-Macālim al-Atariyyah*, p. 198).

⁸⁶ Now surviving in the name of Cayn al-Safarjaliyyah. *s* in *el-Sefarelis* is a corruption of *e* or *a*.

⁸⁷ Now Kafr Fāqūd. *h* in *Cafarfacouh* is a corruption of *d*.

⁸⁸ Röhricht, *Regesta Regni Hierosolymitani*, I, p. 332.

⁸⁹ *L'Estoire de Eracles Empereur*, 34:3, p. 444. Ibn Šaddād, *al-Aclāq al-Xaṭrah*, vol. 2, pt. 2, p. 159.

⁹⁰ *L'Estoire de Eracles Empereur*, 34:3, p. 445. Röhricht, *Regesta Regni Hierosolymitani*, II, p. 84.

⁹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 340.

⁹² Frankish: clym el-Kārroub.

⁹³ Frankish: Le Ssouf dou Ssoueizeni (cf. Röhricht, *Regesta Regni Hierosolymitani*, I, p. 340).

⁹⁴ Frankish: Le Schuf Henihati (cf. Röhricht, *Regesta Regni Hierosolymitani*, I, p. 340).

⁹⁵ Frankish seigneurie of Gezin.

⁹⁶ Frankish: Le Ssouff de Medenes et de Beni Eleczem (cf. Röhricht, *Regesta Regni Hierosolymitani*, I, p. 340).

⁹⁷ Frankish: clym Essomar.

⁹⁸ Frankish seigneurie of Beaufort.

⁹⁹ Other manuscripts read: الشربة، الشوبية، الشوبية، والسرية.

¹⁰⁰ al-Idrīsī, *Opus Geographicum*, fas. 4, p. 370.

¹⁰¹ *Ibid.*, p. 371.

¹⁰² Ibn Šaddād, *al-Aclāq al-Xaṭrah*, vol. 2, pt. 2, p. 159.

¹⁰³ Ibn Cabduzzāhir, *al-Rawz al-Zāhir*, p. 281. Baybars al-Dawādār, *Zubdah al-Fikrah*, p. 107.

¹⁰⁴ Ibn Cabduzzāhir, *al-Rawz al-Zāhir*, p. 295-298. Baybars al-Dawādār, *Zubdah al-Fikrah*, p. 110.

¹⁰⁵ Ibn Cabduzzāhir, *al-Rawz al-Zāhir*, p. 332. Baybars al-Dawādār, *Zubdah al-Fikrah*, pp. 115-116.

¹⁰⁶ Ibn al-Jazarī, *Tārīx*, vol. 1, p. 46. Baybars al-Dawādār, *Zubdah al-Fikrah*, p. 282. al-Nuwayrī, *Nihāyah al-Arab*, vol. 31, p. 195.

¹⁰⁷ al-Qalqāsandī, *Šubh al-Acṣā*, vol. 8, p. 222.

¹⁰⁸ al-Qaṭṭār, *Qawācid al-Ādāb*, pp. 40, 46-47. Taqiyuddīn, *al-Usar fi Jabal al-Šūf*, pp. 31, 40-41.

¹⁰⁹ Ibn Tūlūn, *Muṭākahah al-Xillān*, vol. 2, pp. 28-30. Ibn al-Himṣī, *Hawādīq al-Zamān*, pp. 523-525. Ibn Šibāt, *Šidq al-Axbār*, vol. 2, pp. 936.

¹¹⁰ Khalifé, *Nawāhī Lubnān*, p. 178.

¹¹¹ Aldoensis, *Tārīx al-Azminah*, p. 551.

¹¹² *Ibid.*, p. 553.

¹¹³ al-Šidyaq, *Chronique des Notables du Mont Liban*, vol. 1, p. 299. Abu-Husayn, *The View from Istanbul*, pp. 44, 48. al-Šihābī, *Kitāb al-Čurār al-Hisān*, p. 744.

¹¹⁴ al-Šidyaq, *Chronique des Notables du Mont Liban*, vol. 1, p. 300.

¹¹⁵ These were composed of the nahiyes of Kisrawān, al-Matn, al-Jurd, al-Ārb, al-Šūf, Iqlīm al-Xarrūb, Iqlīm Jizzīn, northern Iqlīm al-Tuffāh and Jabal al-Rayhān. Jabal al-Šūf, also known as Jabal al-Durūz, consists of the nahiyes of al-Ārb, al-Matn, al-Jurd and al-Šūf. [Map 6]

¹¹⁶ al-Šihābī, *Le Liban à l'Epoque des Emirs Chéhab*, vol. 1, pp. 3-5.

¹¹⁷ al-Šidyaq, *Chronique des Notables du Mont Liban*, vol. 1, p. 141. al-Šihābī, *Le Liban à l'Epoque des Emirs Chéhab*, vol. 1, p. 15.

¹¹⁸ al-Šidyaq, *Chronique des Notables du Mont Liban*, vol. 1, p. 143. al-Šihābī, *Le Liban*, vol. 1, p. 123.

¹¹⁹ al-Šidyaq, *Chronique des Notables du Mont Liban*, vol. 1, p. 144.

¹²⁰ Ismail, *Documents Diplomatiques*, Première Partie, Tome 3, pp. 142, 145, 159, 172.

¹²¹ The government of Bilād Jubayl, formed of the nahiyes of Jubayl, al-Futūh, Jubbah al-Munayṭirah, al-Batrūn, Jubbah Bašarrī, al-Kūrah, al-Zāwiyyah and al-Hirmil [Map 6], and originally under the government of the Shiīte Hamādah family, became part of the government of the Šihāb emirs after 1763.

¹²² al-Šidyaq, *Chronique des Notables du Mont Liban*, vol. 1, p. 150.

¹²³ *Ibid.*, vol. 2, pp. 444-448.

¹²⁴ 40 pārā = 1 ġuruš.

¹²⁵ al-Šidyaq, *Chronique des Notables du Mont Liban*, vol. 2, pp. 470-471.

¹²⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 1, p. 151.

¹²⁷ *Ibid.*, vol. 1, p. 152.

¹²⁸ Formed of Upper Ġarb, Lower Ġarb, al-Šahhār, al-Jurd, al-Carqūb, al-Šūf, al-Manāṣif, Iqlīm al-Xarrūb, Iqlīm Jizzīn, Iqlīm al-Tuffāḥ and Jabal al-Rayhān.

¹²⁹ Formed of Sāhil Bayrūt, al-Matn, al-Qāṭic, Kisrawān and al-Futūḥ.

¹³⁰ al-Šidyāq, *Chronique des Notables du Mont Liban*, vol. 2, p. 530. The two districts were usually known in Arabic as *Qā' immaqāmiyyah al-Durūz* قائم مقامية الدروز and *Qā' immaqāmiyyah al-Naṣārā* قائم مقامية النصارى.

¹³¹ al-Šidyāq, *Chronique des Notables du Mont Liban*, vol. 2, p. 531.

¹³² al-Xūrī, *Majmac al-Masarrāt*, p. 53.

¹³³ *Hadīqah al-Axbār*, 4th Year, no. 169, 29/11 July 1861; 4th Year, no. 170, 18/6 July 1861.

¹³⁴ The caza of al-Šūf was formed of the nahiyes of al-Šūf, Iqlīm al-Xarrūb, Upper Carqūb, Northern Carqūb, Southern Carqūb, al-Manāṣif, Northern Jurd, Southern Jurd, Upper Ġarb, Northern Ġarb, Farther Ġarb, and al-Šahhār. [Map 8]

¹³⁵ *Lubnān: Mabāḥit Cilmīyyah wa Ijtīmāciyyah*, vol. 1, pp. 54-71.

¹³⁶ Now known as Mazracah al-Žahr.

¹³⁷ Originally known as al-Muhtakirah.

¹³⁸ *La Syrie et le Liban*, p. 24.

¹³⁹ Arrêté no. 178, 31 January 1919, *Recueil des Arrêtés et Décisions de la Z.O. (24 Octobre 1918—31 Août 1920)*, pp. 2-3.

¹⁴⁰ Arrêté no. 318, 21 August 1920.

¹⁴¹ Arrêté no. 336, 1 September 1920.

¹⁴² Arrêté no. 3066, 9 April 1925, *Journal Officiel de la République Libanaise*, no. 1862, 61 Année, pp. 2-9.

¹⁴³ Decree-Law no. 5, 3 February 1930, *Journal Officiel de la République Libanaise, Lois et Décrets*, no. 2304, 70 année, pp. 2-8.

¹⁴⁴ Decree-Law no. 18, 12 January 1953, *Lebanese Republic, Official Journal, General Legislation*, Vol. 2, pp. 96-114.

¹⁴⁵ Decree-Law no. 89, 14 April 1953, *Lebanese Republic, Official Journal, General Legislation*, Vol. 16, pp. 1039-1044.

¹⁴⁶ Decree no. 4888, 18 February 1982, *Lebanese Republic, Official Journal*, Vol. 9, pp. 234-235.

¹⁴⁷ Decree no. 6100, 30 August 2001, *Lebanese Republic, Official Journal*, Vol. 44, pp. 3830-3831.

¹⁴⁸ The information is taken from: Fiġālī, *Lubnān fi Mawsūcah*, vol. 15, pp. 140-143, 144-145, 148-149, 152-153, 156-158, 175-176, 180, 186-187, 190-191, 192-193, 194-197, 198-200, 213-214, 215, 218-220, 228-230, 231-233; vol. 16, pp. 19-21, 22-24, 33-34, 39-44, 47-48, 49-52, 55-56, 62-63, 64-65, 82-85, 101, 107-108, 109-110, 114, 117-119, 123-124, 125-126, 137-138, 144-145, 146-148, 162-164; and Mufarrij, *Mawsūcah Qurā wa Mudun Lubnān*, vol. 2, pp. 188-193; vol. 3, pp. 7-9, 79-81, 223-224; vol. 4, pp. 27-29; vol. 5, pp. 53-54; vol. 7, pp. 25-26; vol. 8, pp. 198-199, 201-202, 229-235; vol. 9, pp. 75-84, 87-88; vol. 10, pp. 22-25, 190-191; vol. 11, pp. 14-16, 48-69, 116-121; vol. 12, pp. 7-11, 177-179; vol. 13, pp. 66-69, 164-166; vol. 14, pp. 87-94; vol. 15, pp. 122-123; vol. 16, pp. 43-44, 162-163, 255-256; vol. 17, pp. 16-17; vol. 18, pp. 173-174; vol. 19, pp. 248-249; vol. 20, pp. 84-86, 105-107, 116-117, 172-173, 208, 222-225; vol. 21, pp. 194-197, 233-235.

¹⁴⁹ al-Yaqqūbī, *Kitāb al-Boldān*, p. 327.

¹⁵⁰ Cf. note 148 for the sources.

¹⁵¹ International Phonetic Alphabet.